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FOREIGN MINISTER RETURNS FROM UN SESSION

AU111312 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 2100 GMT 10 Oct 84

[Text] Reis Malile, minister of foreign affairs of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, who had attended the proceedings of the 39th UN General Assembly session, returned home today.

ITALIAN PRIME MINISTER RECEIVES HEALTH MINISTER

AU092001 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1900 GMT 9 Oct 84

[Text] Bettino Craxi, prime minister of the Republic of Italy, today received Ajli Alushani, minister of health of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, and had a friendly talk with him. During the meeting, the minister of health handed Bettino Craxi a message from Adil Carcani, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania. The meeting was also attended by Bashkim Dino, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania in Italy.

[Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian at 2100 GMT on 10 October reports that Ajli Alushani, minister of health of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, "returned home today."]

KOCH-LED GERMAN MARXIST DELEGATION VISITS

AU091227 Tirana ATA in English 0905 GMT 9 Oct 84

[Text] Tirana, October 9 (ATA) -- At the invitation of the Central Committee of the PLA, a delegation of the CP of Germany, headed by the party chairman Horst Dieter Koch [name and title as received], visited our country some days ago. The alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CC of the PLA, Comrade Foto Cami received delegation of the CP of Germany and conducted talks with it on problems of mutual interest. The talks passed in a social atmosphere of internationalist friendship. Present were the member of the CC of the PLA, Sofokli Lazri, and the director of Foreign Department of the CC of the PLA, Agim Popa. During its stay in our country, the delegation visited production centers and institutions in the districts of Tirana and Elbasan.

ATANASOV EXAMINES 'DEADLOCK' AT MBFR TALKS

AU091110 Sofia NARODNA ARMIYA in Bulgarian 5 Oct 84 p 4

[Colonel Georgi Atanasov military-political commentary: "The Vienna Negotiations: There Is No Progress; Who Is Guilty?"; uppercase passages printed in boldface]

[Text] THE NEW ROUND OF NEGOTIATIONS ON THE REDUCTION OF ARMED FORCES AND ARMAMENTS IN CENTRAL EUROPE OPENED ON 27 SEPTEMBER 1984 IN VIENNA. THE FOLLOWING 19 STATES ARE PARTICIPATING IN THE NEGOTIATIONS, WHICH BEGAN ON 30 OCTOBER 1973: THE USSR, THE GDR, THE PPR, THE CSSR, THE UNITED STATES, THE UK, THE FRG, CANADA, BELGIUM, THE NETHERLANDS, AND LUXEMBOURG, AS WELL AS THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF BULGARIA, THE HUNGARIAN PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC, THE SOCIALIST REPUBLIC OF ROMANIA, ITALY, NORWAY, DENMARK, GREECE, AND TURKEY. THE FIRST 11 COUNTRIES ARE DIRECT PARTICIPANTS IN THE NEGOTIATIONS AND THEY ARE ENTITLED TO ADOPT DECISIONS ON THE EXTENT TO WHICH THEIR ARMED FORCES AND ARMAMENTS WILL BE INCLUDED IN THE FUTURE REDUCTIONS. THE REMAINING, EIGHT "FLANK" STATES HAVE A SPECIAL STATUS AND HAVE THE RIGHT TO EXPRESS THEIR OPINIONS DURING THE NEGOTIATIONS, BUT CANNOT PARTICIPATE IN THE DECISIONS. THE AGREED AREA IN WHICH THE REDUCTIONS OF ARMED FORCES AND ARMAMENTS (WITH THE EXCEPTION OF THE AIR FORCE) ARE SUPPOSED TO TAKE PLACE INVOLVES THE TERRITORIES OF THE FRG, BELGIUM, THE NETHERLANDS, LUXEMBOURG, THE GDR, THE PPR, AND THE CSSR.

The negotiations on the reduction of armed forces and armaments in central Europe have been going on for 11 years without producing any results, and this is the fault of the United States and of its Western allies. Hundreds of plenary sessions have taken place, and innumerable bilateral and multilateral consultations have been held, at which the NATO members, just as at other international meetings of a similiar character, have been striving to achieve military superiority by all means.

The 34th round began on 27 September 1984. As early as the first session NATO members repeated the Western stand which is blocking any progress of the negotiations.

The stand of the socialist countries at these negotiations is determined by their joint approach to the problems of peace, security. and disarmament. In following their course based on principle, as regards the consolidation of peace and security, te USSR and the other socialist countries -- members of the Warsaw Treaty Organization -- are devoting GREAT ATTENTION TO THE PREVENTION OF NUCLEAR DISASTER, TO THE DEVELOPMENT AND INTENSIFICATION OF THE PROCRESSES OF DETENTE, TO THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE INTERNATIONAL ATMOSPHERE. To the dangerous course of the NATO states, the Warsaw Pact states are opposing a vast program on eliminating the threat of war, consolidating mutual trust and confidence, and mutual understanding in international relations.

The NATO states' STAND IS QUITE DIFFERENT. The question concerning numerical data, for example, was artificially introduced into the negotiations by the United States, and their allies who are insisting on an "ASYMETRIC" REDUCTION OF TROOPS -- applied to the Warsaw Pact states the reduction should be three times greater than the one envisaged for NATO members. In order to justify this demand NATO representatives are speaking verbatim about an alleged numerical superiority of the Warsaw Pact ground forces. In the last round the NATO states submitted "new" proposals which were accompanied by a noisy propaganda campaign. The White House advertized these proposals as "great, new initiatives" called upon to "give an impetus" to the negotiations. The Western propaganda media did not spare their eulogies, in praising them as "constructive" and "important" proposals.

The intention of rescuing the Vienna negotiations from the deadlock in which they were precipitated by the NATO states can only be welcomed. An analysis of these proposals however, shows that ONCE AGAIN THEIR AUTHORS ARE A LONG WAY FROM PURSUING THE TASK OF REDUCING THE LEVEL OF MILITARY CONFRONTATION IN CENTRAL EUROPE. The NATO proposals do not solve even a single problem in the way of progress, but rather THEY INCREASE THE EXISTING CONTRADICTIONS. ACCORDING TO SEVERAL INDEXES, THEY ARE EVEN CAUSING THE NEGOTIATIONS TO REGRESS.

One of the chief merits of their proposals, the NATO states claim, is that they permit the "data question" to be solved. But how? In the past the United States and its allies requested preliminary agreements on data about "all branches of forces" as a prerequisite for an agreement. Today they consider the exchange of data on two categories as "sufficient", specifically on "combat units" and on "units for direct combat support" in regard to the ground forces of the direct participants in the negotiations. The question about the third category, namely the "troops for conducting combat activities", is pushed aside, although this category should be taken into consideration as well.

As is known the final goal of the Vienna negotiations is to establish EQUAL COLLECTIVE CEILINGS FOR THE NUMBER OF ARMED FORCES ON BOTH SIDES (900,000 SOLDIERS FOR EACH SIDE, INCLUDING 700,000 IN THE GROUND FORCES ON BOTH SIDES). The achievement of this goal has been obstructed for several years by the claim of the West that the number of troops of the Warsaw Pact states in central Europe exceeds that of the NATO troops, and therefore the volume of reduction should be greater on the socialist countries' side.

In 1976 and 1980 the two sides exchanged numerical data on their armed forces subject to reduction. The exchange demonstrated equality in the number of armed forces of both sides in central Europe. By 1 January 1980 the Warsaw Pact and the NATO troops in the area in question amounted to 979,000 and 991,000 soldiers respectively, including 796,700 and 792,500 in the ground forces. The NATO members, however, insist that the figures officially submitted by the socialist countries have been deliberately forged by omitting 180,000 soldiers. Naturally, the NATO states have no justification whatsoever for these invented evaluations and cannot prove them.

The controversies protracted over many years have shown that all sensible methods of reaching coordinated basic data on the number of troops of both sides in the respective area have been exhausted. Further talks are meaningless. They only show a waste of time. The new Western "proposals" are a long way from actually resolving the data problem, but rather bring it back in a different form. Thus, behind the MASK OF "FLEXIBILITY" AN ATTEMPT IS MADE TO PUSH THE NEGOTIATIONS INTO A NEW ROUND OF EMPTY TALK. The new numerical data requested from the socialist countries must be in accordance with the "allowed range of Western numerical evaluations" proposed by NATO. This actually means that the NATO members are striving for the right of judgment, and claim the privilege of deciding whether they like these data or not.

Trying to present their "new" stand on the data question as a sort of "compromise" the NATO states are striving at the same time to make their partners in the negotiations "grateful" and to make them readily accept the Western draft project on the control measures, proposed in 1979, and also expand these measures, that is make the Warsaw Pact states agreed with the clauses regarding the "intensification" of inspections, as well as with the legnth of these inspections and the number of the inspection staff. There is even more: NATO is striving to establish some kind of "individual observer groups" and to "specify the information on the armed forces."

It became obvious, as early as in 1979, that THE NATO STATES ARE NOT GUIDED BY INTEREST IN AN ACTUALLY EFFECTIVE CONTROL OF THE AGREEMENT, BUT ARE TRYING TO SUBJECT THE WARSAW PACT ARMED FORCES TO CONTROL. In addition their requests do not merely apply to the area that is the subject of negotiations, but goes far beyond its borders, including a considerable part of the USSR's European territories. The impression has been created that the NATO states, which for nearly 5 years did not do anything to correct their unacceptable stand on the question of control, are now deliberately trying to "activate" the elements of their approach to this problem that are unacceptable to the socialist countries, Thus, while NOT TRYING TO ELIMINATE DIFFICULTIES IN THE AREA OF THE DATA PROBLEMS, THE WESTERN PARTICIPANTS IN THE NEGOTIATIONS ARE AT THE SAME TIME INCREASING DIFFICULTIES IN THE SECTOR OF CONTROL MEASURES.

The present NATO approach to control measures, as appears from the proposals of the bloc countries, is obviously aimed at further obstructing the negotiations. The West is evidently trying to revise the very mandate of the negotiations, by undermining the natural and obligatory principle of agreement: specifically the prerequisite that the character and the range of control measures should conform to real disarmament and limitation of military activities.

IT IS QUITE OBVIOUS THAT THE PROPOSALS SUBMITTED BY THE WEST AT THE VIENNA NEGOTIATIONS ARE NOT AIMED AT A MUTUAL AGREEMENT, BUT AT ACHIEVING SOME SORT OF MILITARY ADVANTAGES FOR THE NATO STATES. AS K.U. CHERNENKO HAS STRESSED, THESE PROPOSALS "MERELY REPRESENT A NEW WRAPPING FOR OLD POSITIONS, LIKELY TO PRECIPITATE THESE NEGOTIATIONS INTO A DEADLOCK."

DEPUTY MINISTER ADDRESSES UN ECONOMIC COMMITTEE

AU112011 Sofia BTA in English 1843 GMT 11 Oct 84

[Text] New York, October 11 (BTA corr.) -- Mr Lyuben Gotsev, Bulgarian deputy minister of foreign affairs, spoke before the second U.N. Committee on Economic and Finance Issues.

He expressed Bulgaria's concern over the lack of progress in reorganising international economic relations on a just and democratic basis due to the policy pursued by the capitalist countries which do not wish to apply the resolutions and other documents of the UN in the economic field and try to impose the old theory of "mutual interrelation" between the metropolises and their colonies.

Elaborating in Bulgaria's stand, Mr. Lyuben Gotsev pointed to the necessity to take steps towards consolidating trust in international economic relations.

These relations must be based on the principle of equality and mutual interest and totally exclude politically motivated limitations, sanctions, discriminations and dictate applied in recent years by some Western circles which aim at transferring political tension to the sphere of economic relations between states.

Bulgaria's approach to broadening economic relations with all countries and especially with the developing countries on the basis of equality and mutual interest is in complete conformity with the documents adppted at the summit economic session of the CMEA countries in Moscow, the speaker pointed out.

FILIPOV, BONEV RECEIVE ROMANIAN OFFICIALS

AU111950 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 11 Oct 84

[Text] Comrade Grisha Filipov has received Ion Totu, deputy prime minister of Romania and chairman of the Romanian side of the joint Bulgarian-Romanian Commission for Economic and Scientific-Technological Cooperation, and also Stefan Birlea, chairman of the Romanian State Planning Committee.

During the talks it was ascertained that bilateral relations were developing in an ascending line and in conformity with the agreements reached between Comrades Todor Zhivkov and Nicolae Ceausescu. The need for even closer specialization and production sharing in machine building, the chemical industry, and metallurgy was emphasized. It was stressed that the 16th session of the joint Bulgarian-Romanian Commission for Economic and Scientific-Technological Cooperation, which is being held in Sofia, will contribute to the further expansion and deepening of bilateral cooperation in the spirit of the decisions of the CEMA summit conference in Moscow. Andrey Lukanov and Stanish Bonev also attended the talks.

Today Comrade Stanish Bonev met Stefan Birlea and discussed with him a wide range of issues related to the coordination of the national economic plans for 1986-1990. Certain tasks on the forthcoming joint work of the Bulgarian-Romanian central planning organs were outlined. Measures for further expanding and deepening economic and scientific-technological cooperation were also specified.

LEADERS' MESSAGE TO GDR ON 35TH ANNIVERSARY

AU090924 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 7 Oct 84 pp 1-2

[Text] Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council, and Grisha Filipov, chairman of the Council of Ministers have sent the following telegram to Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee, chairman of the GDR State Council, and to Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers:

Dear comrades, on behalf of the BCP Central Committee, the State Council and the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, as well as on behalf of all Bulgarian people and on our own behalf, we convey to the SED Central Committee, the State Council and the GDR Council of Ministers, as well as to you, personally, most cordial congratulations and best wishes on the occasion of the 35th anniversary of the founding of the first German workers and peasants state.

The founding of the GDR on 7 October 1949 was an event of historic importance for the German people and the peoples of Europe as a whole. Now 35 years have elapsed since this event. During this period your country, under the tested leadership of the SED and in fraternal alliance with the USSR and the other Warsaw Pact and CEMA member-countries, has achieved remarkable successes in the socialist construction of all sectors of life. The GDR today is a prosperous country with highly developed economy, science, and culture; a country with great international prestige.

The working people in the People's Republic of Bulgaria are well aware of and sincerely rejoice at your achievements.

They appreciate the relations of fraternal friendship and cooperation existing between our two parties, countries, and peoples, which are constantly developing and being intensified on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism, as well as in conformity with the Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance Treaty of 14 September 1977. We are convinced that these relations, which are deeply rooted in the history of the revolutionary struggles waged by Bulgarian and German working classes against capitalism and fascism and in the common goals and tasks we are engaged in during the construction of our developed socialist society, will continue to develop at the same dynamic pace in the interest of both our peoples.

We are also convinced that the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the GDR will continue to make their contribution to the consolidation of the unity and power of the socialist community and will actively struggle, side by side with the USSR and the other Warsaw Pact member-state against the policy of confrontation and arms race, conducted by the reactionary and imperialist circles, above all by those in the United States, for preventing the danger of thermonuclear war, for ensuring a lasting peace, as well as security and cooperation in Europe and throughout the world.

On the occasion of your glorious jubilee we wish you, dear comrades, and all working people in the GDR, great new successes in implementing the decisions of the 10th SED Congress for the further construction of a developed socialist society, in the struggle for the triumph of peace and socialism.

ZHIVKOV, ISRAELI CP'S VILNER DISCUSS MIDEAST

AU111511 Sofia BTA in English 1445 GMT 11 Oct 84

[Text] Sofia, Oct 11 (BTA) -- Today Mr. Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the CC of the BCP met Mr. Meir Vilner, secretary general of the CC of the Communist Party of Israel who is on a visit to this country. They confirmed their belief that lasting peace in the Middle East can be achieved only through an allround and just settlement of the crisis and not through backstage intrigues and separatist deals. In this relation Mr. Todor Zhivkov and Mr. Meir Vilner expressed support for the Soviet proposals made on July 29, 1984 which outlines both the basic principles and actual mechanism for solving the conflict -- the convening of an international conference on the Middle East issues with the equal right participation of all countries interested including the PLO -- the only rightful representative of the Arab people of Palestine.

It was stressed that the aggressive adventurist policy pursued by Israel and the U.S. in the framework of their "strategic alliance", the Camp David accords and the "Reagan plan" are the main reason for the explosive prone situation in the region.

Mr. Todor Zhivkov and Mr. Meir Vilner pointed to the paramount importance of the peaceful initiatives of the Soviet Union and the other countries of the socialist community for stopping the arns race made at a moment when international situation continues to be aggravated due to the strive of the U.S. leading circles towards military superiority.

They stressed that in the present situation which has led mankind on the brink of a self-annihilating nuclear conflict the problem of consolidating all democratic and peace loving forces in the struggle for frustrating the aggressive plans of imperialism, for averting the militarization of outer space and for turning from confrontation to dialogue based on equal rights and for mutually advantageous cooperation acquires paramount importance.

CHNOUPEK INTERVIEWED ON RESULTS OF UN SESSION

AU091254 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 8 Oct 84 p 5

[CTK report: "We Are Showing the Way to Resolve Problems"]

[Text] New York -- Prior to his departure from New York, Bohuslav Chnoupek, CSSR minister of foreign affairs and head of the Czechoslovak delegation to the 39th session of the UN General Assembly, granted the following interview to CTK correspondent Richard Hajsky:

[Hajsky] Comrade Minister, what is your opinion on the course taken so far by the 39th session of the UN General Assembly?

[Chnoupek] The 39th session of the UN General Assembly currently underway graphically reflects the present state of world events. Even though the general debate, in which the heads of delegations from all states speak, has not yet been concluded, it is already obvious that the absolute majority of nations are deeply alarmed by the deterioration of the international atmosphere, by the increased danger of a nuclear conflict, by the escalation of armaments, and by continuing economic difficulties, particularly in the developing countries where these difficulties are the direct result of the militarist policy of confrontation pursued by the most reactionary, imperialist forces.

At the same time, practically all statements resound with calls for urgent measure to improve the situation, calls for international detente, disarmament, and a smooth development of peaceful relations. It was the statements made by the representatives of the socialist countries -- above all the significant speech delivered by Andrey Gromyko, first deputy chairman of the USSR's Council of Ministers and minister of foreign affairs -- that showed the way to resolving the most burning international problems and simultaneously documented preparedness to conduct businesslike and constuctive negotiations on the basis of equality and equal security. They recalled the validity and steadily increasing topicality of the entire complex of peace-creating initiatives presented by the USSR and other socialist countries; and, in the form of new Soviet proposals, they proved that the socialist countries are the motive force in realizing the ideals of peace, security, and cooperation of states -- ideals reflected in the UN Charter.

I want to particularly stress the significance of the Soviet proposal for preventing the militarization of outer space, as well as the proposal which concerns the inadmissibility of the policy of state terrorism and of actions aimed at undermining the social and political system in other sovereign states. The justified demand is voiced that these extremely significant proposals be discussed at the session as independent items on the agenda.

The demand to strengthen peace and the people's security, the demand to disarm and develop the economy on the basis of rebuilding international economic relations on just and democratic foundations, and the demand for the broadest possible international cooperation are also emphatically supported by the representatives of developing and nonaligned countries. At the same time, they are pointing out, as we are, the realistic possibilities of the United Nations, this most universal organization of states.

The current deliberations of the UN General Assembly, taking place with the participation of 29 heads of states and governments or their deputies, and of 131 ministers of foreign affairs from 159 UN member-states, should contribute to realizing these fully justified and substantiated aims and desires.

[Hajsky] As every year, you have made use of your presence at the UN General Assembly, Comrade Minister, for meeting your colleagues. What was the subject of deliberations at your meetings this year?

[Chnoupek] During the UN General Assembly I have had the opportunity to meet several of my partners in New York. We exchanged opinions not only on the weighty problems of today that are being assessed by the General Assembly, but also on issues of mutual bilateral relations, and particularly on their futher development.

I want to underscore that the UN premises is a significant, irreplaceable place for developing a dialogue, for which it provides the necessary framework. This fact was also confirmed by Comrade A. Gromyko's meetings with leading U.S. representatives, and also by his deliberations with the PRC minister of foreign affairs.

With regard to us, I consider most useful my deliberations with the ministers of foreign affairs from the socialist states, and particularly with Comrade A. Gromyko. I have also had a friendly talk with my new Yugoslav colleague. My deliberations with the PRC minister of foreign affairs were also useful.

I met several partners from the developing countries, for instance the ministers of foreign affairs from Iran and Jordan. After a lengthy pause I had a discussion with my Egyptian colleague, in which we followed up the good, traditional contacts between the CSSR and Egypt from the recent past. My meeting with the minister of foreign affairs of the Ivory Coast was the first such meeting in the history of mutual relations between our two states.

I also conducted negotiations with my partners from the FRG and Turkey; and, apart from that, I met representatives from other countries, both neutral and nonaligned, as well as from the NATO states.

At the close of my visit to the UN General Assembly I had a friendly talk with UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar. We concurrently came to the conclusion that this year's general debate is, with certain exceptions, being held in what is substantially a nonconfrontational atmosphere and a more positive spirit than last year. However, we are realists; our final evaluation of the 39th UN General Assembly session will proceed from its specific results.

I would like to stress that all my meetings were held in a friendly and constructive atmosphere and that they will undoubtedly contribute toward further developing mutual relations and toward pushing through the process of detente in the world.

HUSAK, PRK'S CHAN SI BEGIN TALKS 11 OCTOBER

LD112318 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 11 Oct 84

[Text] Talks between the CSSR party and government delegation led by Lubomir Strougal, and a party and government delegation of the PRK led by Chan Si opened in Hrzan Palace today.

The two representatives pointed to the fruitful development of relations between the CSSR and the PRK and Cambodia up until now which proceeds from the conclusions adopted in 1980 by the highest representatives of the two countries, Gustav Husak and Heng Samrin, and emphasized the permanent interest in developing this cooperation further and deepening it in the political, economic, and cultural spheres.

They informed each other about the current situation in the CSSR and the PRK and about the main tasks the two countries are carrying out in the interest of further social progress.

Chan Si underlined the achievements of the PRC during the normalization of the situation in raising agricultural and industrial production, in (?expanding) the transport network, and in other sectors of the national economy. He pointed to the efforts of hostile forces to thwart this peaceful effort and to slow down the construction of the country. He highly praised the international help and support which the CSSR provides the PRK to overcome the woeful consequences of the Pol Pot regime and to create the prerequisites for gradually improving the people's living conditions. Lubomir Strougal emphasized the similarity of views on dealing with the most topical international problems, the principled stands of the PRK in the fight against imperialist forces, and its active steps toward peacefully solving the burning issues in Southeast Asia. He also pointed to the results the CSSR is achieving in the intensification of its national economy, in external economic relations, and in reinforcing vital guarantees for the population. He spoke about the necessity of seeking further ways to broaden economic and cultural cooperation and said that the CSSR can take a more significant part in educating professional cadres for the most important sectors of the Kampuchean economy. In this direction, some concrete proposals were discussed which, if implemented, would be reflected in the growing exchange of goods.

Dinner Given for Chan Si

LD122332 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 2030 GMT 11 Oct 84

[Text] The CPCZ Central Committee and the federal government gave a festive dinner today in Prague in honor of the party and government delegation of the PRK led by Chan Si, member of the Politburo of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers. Present were members of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee; Lubomir Strougal, premier of the federal government; Milos Jakes, secretary of the party's Central Committee; Josef Korcak, premier of the Czech government; Michal Stefanak, director of a department of the Central Committee; Deputy Premiers of the federal government Ladislav Gerle, Karol Laco, Svatopluc Potac, and Rudolf Rohlicek; Tomas Travnicek, deputy chairman of the Central Committee of the National Front; and other persons.

Comrades Lubomir Strougal and Chan Si gave speeches at the dinner.

JAKES ADDRESSES CPCZ CC ON CEMA MEETING

AU091342 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 6 Oct 84 p 4

[Speech by Milos Jakes, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, at the 11th session of the CPCZ Central Committee, held in Prague on 3 October]

[Text] A number of important events have taken place in the life of our society and in the world since the last session of the party Central Committee. One was the economic consultative meeting of CEMA member-states at the highest level in Moscow 12-14 June 1984. The meeting was attended by a CSSR delegation led by Comrade Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the Republic.

The meeting of highest party and state representatives has become an event of extraordinary importance for the life of the CEMA member-states' fraternal communist and workers parties and has contributed to strengthening the unity and cohesion of our countries. The conclusions of the consultative meeting represent an important contribution to promoting peaceful cooperation and defending world peace. At the 16th CPCZ Congress, we voiced our support for the CPSU's proposal to convene this consultative meeting. Our side took an active part in the preparations for the meeting, which were underway for almost 3 years at the level of the pertinent Central Committee secretaries of the fraternal parties and the member-states' standing representatives in CEMA. This was a complicated process of clarifying views on and bringing into line approaches toward solving the important issues of further intensifying the CEMA member-states' long-term economic cooperation and cooperation in research and development. Above all, appreciation must be expressed for the great work done by the CPSU for the success of the meeting. The CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and the CSSR Government regularly conferred on the progress of the preparations. The meeting encountered our public's considerable interest. The same was true of the fraternal countries and the world at large. The historic importance of the meeting for further developing and strengthening multilateral and bilateral economic cooperation and for enhancing the importance of the socialist community in the world was stressed by all delegation heads. Comrade Husak said in his speech: "The consultative meeting is facing the exceedingly important task of assessing the results of our community's socioeconomic development, setting the directions of intensifying mutual cooperation in the eighties and in the long term, and assuming a position on important current international problems."

The conclusions and decisions of the economic consultative meeting were highly commended by the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and the CSSR Government. The great importance that the adopted measures have for further developing cooperation among CEMA member-states was stressed, especially their cooperation with the Soviet Union, which is an essential prerequisite of the Czechoslovak national economy's intensive development.

The meeting assessed the results of the CEMA member-countries in economic and social development. It noted that since the last highest-level consultative meeting on economic issues, held in Moscow in April 1969, the economic base of the socialist community has substantially strengthened, its economic, scientific-technological, and defense potential has grown, and large-scale social programs have been implemented. The Comprehensive Program of Further Deepening and Improving Cooperation and Developing Socialist Economic Integration of the CEMA Member-States, adopted in Bucharest in 1971, elaborated a joint strategy of further developing economic cooperation and cooperation in research and development. As the meeting stressed, the volume of industrial production of the member-states has doubled in the last 15 years, while the industrially advanced capitalist states increased their production by less than one-third.

The development of the socialist division of labor has made it possible to markedly increase the mutual turnover of the CEMA member-countries' foreign trade. Last year the exchange of goods among member-countries was about 15 times higher than in 1970. The CEMA countries constitute a strong economic entity, turning out more than one-third of world-wide industrial production. No one in the world can deny that the socialist community has become the fastest developing part of the world. Between 1950 and 1983, the national income of the CEMA member-states increased 8.6-fold and the volume of industrial production 14-fold. Large industrial and power-generating complexes have been built through joint endeavor; extensive specialization of production of a number of important products has been introduced; production sharing and cooperation in research and development are successfully developing. The growth of mutual deliveries makes it possible to meet most import needs of the member-countries with regard to fuels, raw materials, machinery, equipment, and consumer goods.

Our country, too, takes an important part in the development of this cooperation. CEMA member-countries account for roughly 72 percent of Czechoslovak foreign trade turnover. Goods produced on the basis of production specialization have attained a 41 percent share of all Czechoslovak engineering exports.

The positive results being achieved by the CEMA countries in spite of unfavorable developments on the world markets; the discriminatory policies of the governments of a number of capitalist states, especially the United States; and the existing trade, credit, scientific, and technological blockade, are convincing proof of the possibilities and strength of the economy of the socialist community.

In realizing these facts, the consultative meeting on the economy formulated the most important tasks and goals. These were summed up in the adopted documents, which were published in the information media.

Immediately following the consultative meeting, CEMA held its 38th extraordinary session, which discussed the course of action in detailing and ensuring the adopted conclusions. The results achieved will be reviewed at regular annual meetings of secretaries of the fraternal parties' Central Committees.

The complexity and exceptional gravity of the current international economic and military-political situation was rightly reflected in the fact that the meeting paid great attention to the development of the international situation. The meeting demonstrated the socialist states' consistency in asserting a foreign policy of peace and in the struggle against the threat of war posed by imperialism. The adopted declaration "The Preservation of Peace and International Economic Cooperation" contains a prgram of joint procedures in normalizing international economic relations and eliminating all obstacles in the way of their development.

The meeting endorsed the endeavor of the developing countries to rebuild international economic relations on a just basis and stressed the important political task of setting up stable relations of economic cooperation, especially with developing countries having a socialist orientation.

The meeting mapped out the strategy of economic development and cooperation among member-states up to the end of the century, as well as the concrete tasks and goals for the implementation of this strategy. In particular, these include the speedy transition of the economies to intensive development and the raising of their efficiency by improving the structure of social production, developing and utilizing research and development potentials, and making rational and economical use of existing material and manpower resources. On this basis, it is necessary to ensure for reinforcing the material-technical base of socialism and raising people's living standards.

What matters is an improvement in the technological standard, reliability, life expectancy, and quality of products; and expansion of the range of products and an acceleration of the products' technological improvements; and the development of production resources, especially in manufacturing branches. This is also a way of reducing economic and scientific-technological dependence on advanced capitalist states.

Great emphasis is put on speeding up the process of gradually equalizing the standard of economic development of CEMA countries -- especially the Republic of Cuba, the People's Republic of Mongolia, and the SRV -- with the standard of the European member-countries of the council. These basic strategic tasks, which reflect the objective needs of the further socioeconomic development of CEMA member-states in the forthcoming period, are in full accordance with the conclusions of the 16th CPCZ Congress, and logically require marked headway in the intensification of socialist economic integration. In his speech, Comrade Husak voiced our party's support for the further development of the member-states' cooperation in this direction when he said: "The further development of socialist economic integration must be the main path of our economic cooperation. We cannot be satisfied with its existing state from the viewpoint of needs or of existing potentials."

It is necessary to approach the implementation of the conclusions of the economic meeting from these positions. The key role in further developing mutual cooperation will be played by deepening the coordination of the overall economic policy of CEMA-member-states. The qualitatively new content of the coordinated economic policy was defined by the meeting when it established that its aim was on the one hand, to collectively work out a method of dealing with economic problems of great impact that are the subject of mutual interest and are of great importance for formulating a joint long-term stragegy of the member-states' economic development and cooperation and, on the other, to deepen direct interaction in the areas of science, technology, material production, and capital investment.

This is an important step toward a gradual transition to the coordination of overall economic policy. The coordination of national economic plans will remain the main instrument of coordinating economic policy and the basis for drafting the council's member-states' national plans. In particular, multilaterally coordinated issues encompass projects such as the construction of nuclear power plants; the ensuring of supplies of raw materials and fuel-power resources; the construction of a gas pipeline from Siberia to the western border of the Soviet Union; deliveries of modern types of plastic materials; the production of electronics components; the most important tasks in the transport sector; and specialization and production sharing in producing high-performance machinery and equipment.

A particularly important place is held by the coordination of investments of joint interest. These are largely investment projects that have a substantial impact on improving the structure and technological standard of products; on the extraction and use of raw materials and energy; and on the growth of the export potential. In this connection, it is necessary to make sure that we, too, approach the drafting of the concept of investment policy from the viewpoint of the possibilities and needs of socialist economic integration.

Of paramount importance for the further economic and social development of CEMA member-states is progress in research and development. The meeting decided to work out a comprehensive program of progress in research and development, which will be the basis of joint policy in that area in the next 15 to 20 years. It formulated the main directions of cooperation in research and development aimed at raising the technological and economic standards in crucial areas.

First of all, they include the demand to speedily introduce technological processes into production that are less material energy, and labor intensive and to develop automated production systems based on a broad application of microprocessor technology, robots, and flexible automated assembly lines.

At today's session of the Central Committee we review the results achieved in and the further directions of developing agricultural production and the food indsutry in the CSSR. The meeting adopted essential measures concerning this important area of cooperation. The demand to reinforce self-reliance in the production of foodstuffs and to ensure stability and enduring growth of agricultural production remains in the forefront of attention. The socialist states' efforts will focus on establishing prerequisites for developing the material-technical base in agriculture and the food industry. The most important tasks are the development and production of new machinery and production technologies, making it possible to reduce losses in the production of agricultural products and foodstuffs; and the development of chemistry in order to ensure our own production of herbicides, pesticides, and industrial fertilizers. This will reinforce our independence of current imports from nonsocialist states.

The projects to be safeguarded by joint effort primarily include the development of sugar production and the growing of citrus fruit in Cuba, the founding of coffee and caoutchouc plantations in Vietnam, and the production of feed yeast in the Soviet Union. A long-term goal stemming from the coordination of economic policy is the drawing closer of the member-states' economic mechanisms. In view of the current differences among the member-states' internal economic mechanisms, the implementation of this goal will be a highly exacting task. In ensuring it, it will be essential to seek rapprochement in those areas decisive for the further development of socialist economic integration, such as problems of price-setting and exchange rates. The meeting enjoined that all member-states establish economic conditions and prerequisites for the application of new forms of cooperation, such as the formation of joint enterprises and other international organizations, especially on the basis of financial autonomy [khozraschet].

Direct relations at the branch, sector, or enterprise level represent another untapped potential. It is not only the central management agencies that must actively contribute to developing this form of cooperation. Economic production units and enterprises must also display greater initiative. We are already beginning to implement the results of the meeting in this area. Together with the Soviet Union, we are preparing the formation of a scientific-research and production association with headquarters in Presov oriented toward the development, production, and use of robots and manipulators. In our country we will have to devote special attention to those system measures that will support specialization and production sharing, that is, the development of stable and long-term direct relations among economic organizations of the council's member-states. We must create the necessary prerequisites in support of these forms of cooperation in our system of planned national economic management, which must be reflected in the proposed planned management system for the Eighth 5-Year Plan that is now being prepared.

In implementing the conclusions of the economic summit, the decisive role will be played by economic relations between the Soviet Union and the other member-states of the council. These relations are one of the main factors for the dynamism and formation of the structure of cooperation and, thereby, one of the main factors for the economic development of individual member-states. We greatly appreciate the attitude of the Soviet Union on ensuring the needs of the member-states of the council. In the forthcoming period, the Soviet Union will maintain deliveries of fuel-power resources at the 1985 level, which establishes favorable conditions for safeguarding the other member-states' raw material and fuel-power base. This is especially true of our economy, which is greatly dependent on imports of raw materials and fuel-power resources.

Czechoslovak deliveries to the Soviet Union account for 44 percent of the total volume of our foreign trade. Machinery and equipment account for 68 percent of total exports, and 43.8 percent of this amount consists of machinery and equipment manufactured on the basis of specialization and production sharing with the Soviet Union.

We will take an active part in ensuring the needs of the Soviet Union by supplying machinery and equipment of high technological standard and quality. Above all, I would like to stress the need for the high technological standard and quality of deliveries, including those for the implementation of the food program in the Soviet Union and for the reconstruction and modernization of Soviet light industry.

As in the past, we will take part in the construction of joint projects that ensure the necessary deliveries of raw materials and power from the Soviet Union, such as the construction of the iron ore combine in Krivoy Rog or the gas pipeline from Orenburg to the western border of the Soviet Union. We reckon with this in preparing the directive for drafting the Eighth 5-Year Plan and the long-term prospects of economic and social development.

Of fundamental importance for further deepening cooperation between the CSSR and the Soviet Union, given the considerably exhausted possibilities of exchange among individual branches, is the development of specialization and production sharing within branches and sectors, which should become the main dynamizing factor of the further development of economic cooperation. This is also a way to reduce the range of products manufactured in our country and increase lot production and, hence, efficiency. Also connected with this is the demand to conform norms and standardize and unify production.

In developing cooperation with the Soviet Union, we rely on the Long-Term Program of Developing Specialization and Production Sharing Until 1990, signed in March 1980. The CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and the government have reviewed the fulfillment of this program and adopted measures aimed at its consistent implementation as well as proposals to further develop this cooperation. These have encountered a positive response from the CPSU leadership, which was the subject of talks between the two heads of government this July. An agreement was reached to draw up a long-term program of economic cooperation and cooperation in research and development up to the year 2000. Work on this program has already started.

Documents from the consultative meeting on economic issues establish new prerequisites for developing bilateral cooperation with other member-states of the council as well. This is the goal we are pursuing during the ongoing talks on the mutual coordination of national economic plans for the next 5 years. This coordination should be completed by the end of the first half of 1985.

The CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and the government have adopted the necessary measures to ensure the results of the consultative meeting. Coordinating project managers [gestori] have been appointed to detail and implement the conclusions from the meeting in our economy. In the near future, the government and presidium will discuss measures to ensure individual tasks. The presidium and the government have at the same time enjoined that conclusions from the meeting be consistently considered in reviewing the drafts of the Eighth 5-Year Plan and the long-term prospects of the CSSR's economic and social development up to 1995. Party members in the governments, state and economic agencies, CEMA bodies, and bilateral intergovernmental commissions and committees bear great responsibility for the implementation of these conclusions and the resolutions of the CPCZ Central Committee. Party bodies and organizations must support all measures adopted with initiative and consistently control their fulfillment.

We must make all working people fully grasp the beneficial nature of all measures that will more deeply involve our economy in socialist economic integration. To raise the activity of work collectives and in ensuring conclusions from the meeting, it is necessary to use all forms of the working people's participation in management, incuding the development of international socialist competition. Party, state, and economic bodies must proceed in their work from the fact that without socialist economic integration it is impossible to accelerate the intensification of our economy to the necessary extent. It will also be necessary to struggle against the antiquated views that we are able to produce everything on our own. Such an approach would mean backwardness, a poor technological standard of products, and as a result, problems not only in foreign trade, but on the domestic market as well.

The meeting's conclusions will become part of party education. Through specific examples, it is necessary to demonstrate the benefits of cooperation with CEMA member-countries and the Soviet Union in particular for the further dynamic development of the CSSR economy. We must realize that the fulfillment of the tasks discussed and approved at the meeting will not be easy. It will be necessary to overcome a number of obstacles and to apply unconventional approaches, forms, and methods of work. It will also require require personal initiative and tenacity. In the life of the socialist community, the CEMA member-states' consultative meeting on economic issues at the highest level represents an important step in the endeavor to coordinate the fraternal countries' economic policy. We are convinced that the consistent implementation of the adopted measures will significantly contribute to the successful construction of an advanced socialist society in our country, to reinforcing the economic strength of CEMA countries, to strengthening their unity, and to their joint efforts in the struggle for world peace.

VASIL BILAK RECEIVES URUGUAYAN CP OFFICIAL

LD120917 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1700 GMT 11 Oct 84

[Text] Vasil Bilak, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, received Enrique Rodriguez, member of the Communist Party of Uruguay Central Committee Politburo.

In a cordial and comradely conversation, Enrique Rodriguez reported on the struggle of Uruguayan Communists and other progressive forces for basic democratic changes in the country. He expressed gratitude for the fraternal relations and support that his party and he personally received during their stay in the CSSR from the CPCZ Central Committee and from the working people of Socialist Czechoslovakia and wished them many successes in fulfilling the conclusions of the 16th party congress.

Vasil Bilak expressed the unwavering solidarity of the Czechoslovak Communists and of all the workers of our homeland with the just struggle of the Uruguayan Communists, of the democratic and progressive forces of Uruguay, for freedom, independence, and a happy life for the Uruguayan people.

At the conclusion of the reception, Vasil Bilak presented Enrique Rodriguez with a commemorative medal on the 40th anniversary of the culmination of the national liberation struggle of the Czechoslovak people and the liberation of our homeland by the Soviet Army.

HAVLIN COMMENTS ON TASKS IN EDUCATION 11 OCT

LD120952 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1700 GMT 11 Oct 84

[Text] Today in Ceske Budejovice the South Bohemian Region CPCZ Committee discussed the realization of the document on the Czechoslovak educational system under actual conditions.

They particularly pointed out that the realization of the project remains most demanding in middle schools, where the greatest struggle for the understanding and practical implementation of the objectives for the restructuring of our education is taking place. The past 3 years have proved that the class socialist education of pupils and students of all schools in the region does not yet fully correspond to the growing needs of society.

Josef Havlin, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, stated that if we wish to transform the young person into a true socialist personality through education, we must wage a continual war for his consciousness, attitude, relations, and world orientation.

We have to give pupils and students sufficient space to apply their own analysis of matters and phenomena and to deal with individual problems. Above all, it is important to teach them to think independently and to apply their knowledge creatively.

He went on to speak about the importance of science and technology in today's life, and said that their application in practice is not always in keeping with our ideas.

He also pointed to demanding tasks such as the electronization of our industry, the biologization [biologizace] of agriculture, and a number of others, and emphasized that it is education that must be ahead of other sectors in the preparation of people for the fulfillment of these objectives, and that is in keeping with the new content of the Czechoslovak education system.

BRIEFS

AGRICULTURAL COOPERATION WITH AUSTRIA -- Miroslav Toman, Czechoslovak minister of agriculture and food, today ended his official visit to Austria. At its close, a joint agreement was adopted on the further development of cooperation in the sphere of agriculture covering crop and livestock production and forestry. [Text] [Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1730 GMT 10 Oct 84 LD]

USSR'S MARSHAL OGARKOV MEETS HONECKER IN BERLIN

LD121129 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1055 GMT 12 Oct 84

[Text] Berlin, 12 Oct (ADN) Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the State Council and the GDR National Defense Council, received Marshal of the Soviet Union Nikolay Ogarkov for a talk on Friday. During the friendly meeting in the SED Central Committee building, issues related to the further strengthening of cooperation and the deepening of the brotherhood-in-arms between the GDR's National People's Army (NVA) and the Soviet Army were discussed.

Erich Honecker underlined that in view of the policy of confrontation and arms escalation as well as the striving for military superiority of the most aggressive circles of imperialism, which has particularly emerged during this year's NATO autumn maneuvers, a further increase in the fighting power and combat readiness of the armies allied in the Warsaw Pact is needed. Erich Honecker stressed that the GDR working people and soldiers are making an active contribution to energetically implementing the peace policy of the Soviet Union and the Warsaw Pact states and to reliably fulfilling the GDR's alliance obligations.

The meeting, which took place in a cordial atmosphere and a spirit of complete agreement, was attended by Heinz Hoffmann, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and minister of national defense, and by Egon Krenz, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, as well as by Deputy Defense Minister Colonel General Fritz Streletz.

Army General Mikhail Zaytsev, commander in chief of the Group of Soviet Forces in Germany, was also present.

GDR-USSR SCIENTIFIC COOPERATION PROGRAM DETAILED

AU101320 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 8 Oct 84 p 9

["GDR-USSR Program of Cooperation in Science, Technology, and Production up to the Year 2000 -- A Historic Step Toward the Further Deepening and Entwinement of Our National Economies"]

[Text] Berlin (ND) -- A long-term program to develop cooperation between the GDR and the USSR in science, technology, and production until the year 2000 was agreed upon in Berlin on 6 October. It was signed by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, and by Andrey Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, and minister of foreign affairs of the USSR.

With this long-term program on developing cooperation between the GDR and the USSR in science, technology, and production up to the year 2000, a new stage of many-sided economic and scientific-technical cooperation and of entwinement of the national economies of the two countries will be initiated on the basis of the implementation of the decisions of the 10th SED Congress and the 26th CPSU Congress and the agreements reached in June 1984 between Erich Honecker and Konstantin Chernenko.

In accordance with the decisions of the economic meeting of the CEMA member-countries at the highest level, in this long-term program the sides have reached wide-ranging agreement on deepening mutual economic and scientific-technical cooperation between the GDR and the USSR up to the year 2000.

The implementation of the far-reaching measures agreed upon in the long-term program between the GDR and the USSR aimed at cooperation in science, technology, and production up to the year 2000 will contribute to further strengthening the fraternal links between the GDR and USSR.

The document signing ceremony was attended by the leading figures from both countries who had also attended the ceremony awarding Andrey Gromyko.

From the Program

-- Based on the economic and scientific-technical potential in both countries and proceeding from the results of the successful development of economic and scientific-technical cooperation between the GDR and the USSR and the experience gained in deepening the process of socialist economic integration of the CEMA member-countries;

-- guided by the policy promoted by the SED and the CPSU aimed at further intensifying the constantly closer political and economic cooperation and at bringing the peoples of the two countries closer in keeping with the principles of socialist internationalism, friendship, and mutual assistance;

-- being convinced that the manysided fraternal cooperation serves the cause of peace and socialism and is an important factor for strengthening the socialist community;

-- in implementing the Treaty on Friendship Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance etween the GDR and the USSR of 7 October 1975;

-- and proceeding from the decisions of the CEMA summit meeting, and in the desire to make an increasingly greater contribution to socialist economic integration,

the GDR and the USSR have endorsed this program of cooperation for the timespan up to the year 2000.

Proceeding from the guidelines on socioeconomic development set forth by the SED and the CPSU, and in keeping with the line jointly adopted at the economic meeting, the sides have agreed to develop their economic and scientific-technical cooperation in the following directions:

1. The GDR and the USSR will jointly strive to further accelerate their scientific-technical progress and to make use of its results to intensify economic development on the basis of the rapid growth of labor productivity, of cutting back on resources of any kind, of widely utilizing secondary raw materials, and of developing technological solutions and equipment for the reconstruction and modernization of existing production capacities and for considerably improving the technical level and quality of products.

2. The sides will constantly expand cooperation aimed at intensifying the production process and scientific activity.

In this connection, special attention will be paid to working out measures aimed at further perfecting the structure of the national economies of both countries and the division of labor existing between the GDR and the USSR. The basis of deepening cooperation, developing socialist economic integration, and increasing mutual goods exchanges will be -- apart from increasing the efficiency of deliveries between branches -- the further development of specialization in production and production sharing within branches of the processing industry, particularly the machine-building industry.

Apart from this, the two sides will strive to actively expand cooperation in the reconstruction and modernization of enterprises, production branches, and manufacturing sectors to increase production output and quality at the lowest possible costs.

The sides agreed to continue the integrated standarization and unification of production and to ensure the adaptability and exchangeability of products on the basis of standardized machinery systems, highly technical equipment and tools, which are to be worked out in cooperation with other CEMA member-countries, in order to secure favorable conditions for developing specialization in production and production sharing.

3. In the metal-processing industry, which is the decisive material base for technological progress and for increasing the efficiency of social production in all branches of the GDR and the USSR national economies, the two sides will continue to expand the use of existing cooperation results and continue to develop cooperation in developing, manufacturing, and transferring new products equivalent to those at the world level, which ensure great savings in energy and material, the best possible use of raw and other materials, and the comprehensive mechanization and automation of main and secondary production processes.

The sides also agreed to continue to deepen the division of labor and cooperation in the metal-processing industry.

4. Proceeding from the increasing importance of microelectronics and data processing for speeding up scientific-technical progress, from the need for an overall increase in the level of automation of the production process, and from ensuring a rapid growth of labor productivity in the national economy on the basis of microelectronics, the GDR and the USSR will develop and deepen, on the basis of results achieved, their cooperation in manufacturing and producing microelectronic products, will expand the area of their application, and will cooperate in developing new basic technologies in manufacturing and producing electronic construction elements and microprocessors, and in securing the necessary technological equipment and materials for their production.

Both sides will expand their cooperation in applying microelectronics in computer technology, data processing, and communications technology, in factory, measurement, and automatic control technology, and in the transmission and distribution of information, and will cooperate in developing new technological processes for the manufacture of passive construction elements on the basis of semiconductor technologies.

5. The GDR and the USSR proceed from the fact that cooperation in securing raw material and fuel supplies for the national economies of the two countries is a prime strategic task. The main approach for solving this question is the application of a set of measures aimed at the economical and rational use of energy and raw materials and at perfecting their structures of production and consumption by making maximum use of cooperation possibilities.

To ensure the continuation of deliveries of important raw materials and fuels from the USSR, the GDR has to take the necessary measures in the field of investments and in the reconstruction and modernization of industry to guarantee the production and deliveries of the necessary goods from the USSR, and to particularly guarantee increased deliveries of highly valuable consumer goods, certain synthetic materials and chemical products, and modern, highly productive machines and equipment equivalent to those at a world level; the GDR will also continue its participation in the construction of production capacities in the oil and gas industry and other branches of the extractive industry.

The sides will continue to cooperate in strengthening the technical-material base of the fuel and raw material branches of the two countries by manufacturing the required equipment in this respect.

6. In the energy industry, cooperation will particularly focus on perfecting the procedures for producing heat and electrical power, on rationally utilizing solid, fluid, and gaseous energy sources, on the increased use of nuclear energy, and on the development of modern, promising procedure and highly productive equipment with a view to substantially reducing specific fuel and energy consumption in the GDR and the USSR.

7. In the field of ferrous and nonferrous metallurgy, cooperation between the GDR and the USSR is directed toward the rapid introduction of modern technological processes to improve the structure of steel production and to increase the production of quality steel and alloys. It is also directed toward: the production of new steel and alloy types by effectively utilizing alloy additives; the development of powder metallurgy; the expansion of the varieties of rolled steel; an increase in the weight of progressive types of rolled steel: the further development of thermal treatment processes; and the comprehensive development and transfer of new technological processes in metallurgical refinement.

8. Cooperation in the chemical industry is directed toward the more intensive processing of raw materials, the creation and use of nonwasteful material technologies, and the development of new processes in the production and processing of raw materials. It is also directed toward the expanded production of modern chemical plants. In the years to come, the GDR and the USSR will considerably increase production and mutual deliveries of chemical products on the basis of specialization, including expanding the exchange of low-tonnage products from the GDR against energy-intensive products from the USSR.

The sides will develop allround cooperation in the field of research, development, planning, and construction and in the manufacture of important chemical products, including modern plastics and fibers.

9. The GDR and the USSR will continue to deepen their cooperation in the production of foodstuffs and industrial consumer goods.

To this end, they will make maximal use of the existing scientific-technological potential and the experience gained thus far and work out measures aimed at developing the material-technical base of agriculture, and the food industry of their cooperation partners, at developing and introducing new processes in the production of agricultural products, perfecting the food processing industry, and in developing transportation and storage.

With a view to meeting the people's requirements for quality industrial consumer goods in an increasingly improved way, the GDR and the USSR will direct their cooperation toward: the technical requipment, reconstruction, and modernization of enterprises of the respective industrial branches; the development and introduction of modern technological processes and their use in the production process of modern machines and equipment systems in light industry; the strengthening of the raw material base for the production of consumer goods; the increasing of outputs and the exchange of modern, highly valuable products; the development of progressive equipment and technological solutions. They will also direct their cooperation toward supplying consumer goods production with the necessary raw and auxiliary materials.

10. The GDR and USSR will jointly solve tasks of importance for the national economy in such sectors as post and telecommunications, transportation and construction, geology and environmental protection, and other sectors.

11. The GDR and USSR will take the necessary steps to continue to develop the mutual exchange of goods on the basis of deepening their division of labor and developing specialization and cooperation.

Commodity turnover shall be considerably increased through mutual deliveries of products determining scientific-technical progress and embodying a high degree of processing of raw and other materials. First and foremost, the percentage of trade in microelectronics products, robots and automation technology, data and information processing, modern materials and chemical products, and in high-quality consumer goods is to be increased.

The activity of implementing the program is being organized and supervised by the Government Parity Commission for Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation between the GDR and the USSR which, together with the planning bodies of the two countries, will support the drafting of new proposals aimed at further developing friendly relations and economic and scientific-technical cooperation between the two countries.

MITTAG WRITES ON USSR-GDR ECONOMIC RELATIONS

For an article on economic relations between the GDR and the USSR by Guenter Mittag, Politburo member and SED Central Committee secretary, which appeared in Moscow's EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA, see the Eastern Europe section of the 12 October Soviet Union DAILY REPORT.

WESTERN STANCE AT STOCKHOLM CONFERENCE EXAMINED

DW120943 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 1400 GMT 11 Oct 84

[Text] Western news agencies report that serious differences of opinion on the issue of the renunciation of force still exist at the Stockholm conference of CSCE states. In this context, the agencies refer to a speech by the FRG representative to a plenary meeting of the conference. Our special correspondent Guenter Leuschner has this to say:

FRG Ambassador Citron's remarks here 2 days ago against a treaty on the renunciation of force did not offer any new arguments and merely represented a condensed version of the attitude repeatedly advanced since the beginning of the year by the United States and other NATO states. It is NATO's standard argument that the commitment to renounce force is contained in the UN Charter, and thus since there is already a commitment under international law, it would not become any more effective through a treaty. They argue that more confidence and security in Europe do not depend on a renunciation of force treaty, but what matters is the strengthening of existing commitments through as many concrete confidence-building measures as possible. This is NATO's argument against the socialist countries' proposal; an argument that is repeated over and over again. This actually makes two questions quite obvious. The first question is that if it were true that the principle of renunciation of force as contained in the UN Charter does in fact have the same binding force as a treaty under international law, and if this is the view of all NATO states, why do they make such great efforts to avoid concluding a treaty among the CSCE countries which does not demand anything from them except that which meets with their approval anyway?

For nearly a year now, the United States and its partners have been wriggling like eels to avoid having to approve this crucial point of our proposals. They even call it a concession to the socialist countries that under certain circumstances they might consider a verbal reaffirmation without the nature of a treaty. Well, that just does not make sense.

However, the answer to this question is also obvious. In the current concrete political situation, a treaty on the renunciation of force would have much greater legal and political significance than what is contained in the UN Charter. Therefore, if concluded now, such a treaty would make it much more difficult, for example, to justify the policy of the arms race or such concepts as the policy of strength, the crusade against communism, and so forth. This is probably the reason for the negative U.S. stance toward our proposal.

The second question is that when NATO says that what matters is strengthening the existing commitment to renounce force through concrete confidence-building measures, is it perhaps arguing against itself? After all, it is the socialist countries that have put the most comprehensive and concrete proposals on the table here in Stockholm. It is not we who reject nuclear-free zones, it is NATO; we have proposed such zones. We are not against the removal of chemical weapons from Europe; we are proposing this, just as we propose a reduction in military spending and a limitation to military activities.

NATO objects to all these very concrete proposals. What NATO itself is proposing lies at the lowest level of what is practicable. So, what is the sense of referring to support for a renunciation of force? In the final analysis, all the efforts over the past 9 months to discredit the proposal for a treaty on the renunciation of force have been in vain here in Stockholm, but above all, among in the public as well. Would it not be profitable for some governments to do some thinking about this during the forthcoming conference recess?

HONECKER REMARKS ON GDR-FRG RELATIONS, MISSILES

LD111743 Helsinki International Service in Finnish 1600 GMT 11 Oct 84

[Text] GDR head of state Erich Honecker says the GDR wants to develop its relations with the FRG despite the cancellation of the state visit planned for September. According to Honecker, the visit to West Germany was cancelled because agreement was not reached in time on the subject matters for the visit. Honecker today gave an interview to Finnish journalists on his visit to Finland due to take place next week. Our reporter Hannu Vaisanen was present at the interview:

Erich Honecker said: Our relations with the FRG are not dependent on fluctuations. The GDR aims to develop useful relations with the FRG, even after the change of government that has taken place there.

In this way GDR head of state Erich Honecker strengthened the view that the cancellation of the historic visit to the Federal Republic, awaited all summer, was only a temporary setback in relations between the Germanies. He said the visit was canceled because agreement was not reached with the Federal Republic on the level of matters to be discussed during the visit. According to Honecker, the German states do still, however, carry special responsibility for peace. War must never again emanate from German soil, Honecker stressed. He pointed out, however, that the deployment of U.S. medium-range missiles in the Federal Republic has strained relations between the Germanies. He also pointed to circles in the Federal Republic who seek to change the outcome of World War II. This reminder of the dangers of revanchism was, however, made in a considerably milder form than one is used to hearing in Moscow, for instance.

At today's interview, the GDR head of state adopted a pessimistic stand on the possibility of the great powers being able to resume the broken-off disarmament talks. Honecker emphasized the traditional view of the Warsaw Pact, according to which the arrival of U.S. missiles in West Europe removed the basis of the negotiations. In addition, Honecker expressed his concern over reports that the West is planning to continue the deployment of missiles.

Erich Honecker said that after the arrival of NATO's Euromissiles, Soviet missiles with nuclear warheads were deployed on the territories of the GDR and Czechoslovakia. Referring to these missiles, Honecker said the GDR does not believe that greater numbers of arms will bring more security. However, according to the GDR, Soviet missiles are necessary for nuclear arms balance. They can be removed only if NATO's new missiles are withdrawn from Western Europe.

Referring to his visit to Finland which will start next Tuesday, Erich Honecker said relations between the countries are traditionally friendly and the foreign policy pursued by Finland is greatly valued here in the GDR.

Honecker also referred to the agreement signed by Finland and the GDR recently under which the GDR agrees to pay compensation for Finnish property remaining in the GDR's possession after the war. Honecker off-loaded responsibility for the damages of the Lapland war onto Hitler's Germany and noted that the issues of the Third Reich's liability were concluded at the Potsdam and Yalta Conferences after World War II. In the GDR's view, the discussion on the damages in the Lapland war has been concluded.

Finnish-GDR Ties Praised

LD111547 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1312 GMT 11 Oct 84

[Text] Berlin, 11 Oct (ADN) -- Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, on Thursday received a group of journalists from the most important Finnish daily newspapers, the STT news agency as well as the Yleis radio broadcasting organization for a talk. The group is currently in the GDR on an information gathering visit.

Dealing with his forthcoming state visit to Finland, Erich Honecker said that he is looking forward to the meeting with the Finnish people and their president. "There is unquestionably a good basis for fruitful talks because the traditionally friendly relations between both our states are developing intensively and comprehensively," the GDR State Council chairman emphasized. "They are a convincing example of how, on the basis of the policy of peaceful coexistence and the implementation of the principles of the Helsinki Final Act, good and mutually beneficial relations between states with differing social orders can be developed."

In the talk with the Finnish journalists, Erich Honecker emphasized that the GDR and Finland support peace in the international arena. "On the basis of its historical experience and its geographical situation on the dividing line between socialism and capitalism, the GDR is guided by the obligation to do everything to prevent a war from ever emanating from German soil again. There is a great respect in the GDR for the Finnish foreign policy directed toward peace, which was founded and developed by Presidents Paasikivi and Kekkonen and which is being consistently continued by President Koivisto today. I am convinced that the forthcoming talks will not only further bilateral relations but will also serve our joint striving for peace and security."

Erich Honecker emphasized his support for effective steps to end the arms race, above all in the nuclear field, to return to detente, to pursue a constructive political dialogue, and to create conditions for fruitful disarmament negotiations on the principle of equality and equal security. "The world situation is complex and dangerous, but is not irreversible. Of importance now is decisive actionby those who honestly want peace. In this striving, we know ourselves to be at one with the Finnish people," Erich Honecker underlined.

FISCHER MEETS WITH OAU DELEGATES AT UN, HEADS HOME

LD121130 East Berlin ADN international Service in German 2111 GMT 11 Oct 84

[Text] UN/New York, 11 Oct (ADN) -- GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer met the heads of delegations of the member states of the Organisation of African Unity at the United Nations, in New York on Thursday. OAU Secretary General Peter On, took part in the friendly meeting. During the meeting, Oskar Fischer stressed that friendly and trusting relations had existed between the GDR and the OAU since the founding of the world's largest regional organization. The cooperation between the GDR and the African states had a firm foundation in the common interest of preserving peace and striving for an end to the arms race. The struggle against the imperialist policy of force. for the removal of apartheid in South Africa, and an end to its acts of aggression, and for the immediate granting of Namibia's independence links the people of the GDR with the people peoples of the African Continent. The GDR, Oskar Fischer stressed, values the OAU and its member states as a progressive force whose influence on world events has grown noticably. Africa has become a symbol of the struggle for national and social liberation, for social progress. The history of the African peoples, as well as the history of the GDR, proves that the struggle against imperialism and war requires united action. The GDR wants flourishing, mutually beneficial relations and close, fruitful cooperation with the African states. As in the previous 35 years of its existence, it will continue to stand in solidarity at the side of the African peoples and support their struggle for national and social independence. As before, the liberation movements can continue to be sure of the active solidarity of the GDR. As a world organization, the United Nations offers good opportunities for joint actionfor peace and international security and for the solution of the World's great social problems, Oskar Fischer stressed. He again affirmed that the GDR has the firm desire to exploit the opportunities provided by the United Nations.

In the name of the representatives of the African states, Joaquim Chissano, foreign minister of Mozambique, expressed thanks for the GDR's constant and reliable support for the struggle of the peoples of Africa and the activity of the OAU.

GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer ended his stay in New York on Thursday and began his journey home.

COOPERATION TALKS WITH PRK END, DOCUMENTS SIGNED

Agreements Signed

LD111857 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1047 GMT 11 Oct 84

[Text] Berlin, 11 Oct (ADN) -- The official talks between Willi Stoph, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the GDR, and Chan Si, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the PRK, ended in the Council of Ministers building in Berlin today. A joint communique was agreed upon.

At the end of the talks and in the presence of the two prime ministers, Dr Gerhard Weiss, deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, and Chea Soth, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister for planning and economy of the PRK, signed an "Agreement on the Formation of a Committee for Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation Between the GDR and the PRK," the protocol on its first meeting, an "Agreement on the Provision of Solidarity Aid by the GDR to the PRK," and an "Agreement on Vocational Training of Citizens of the PRK in the GDR for the Period 1984/85".

Horst Soelle, GDR minister of foreign trade, and Tang Saroem, PRK minister of trade of the PRK, signed the "Protocol on Mutual Trade for 1985".

Results of Talks Noted

LD111958 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1225 GMT 11 Oct 84

[Text] Berlin, 11 Oct (ADN) -- Measures for developing economic relations, especially in agricultural production and vocational training, were the focus of the first meeting of the Committee for Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation between the GDR and Kampuchea, which ended today after 3 days of consultations. The committee was formed as a result of an agreement between the two country's Council of Ministers. The delegations were headed by Gerhard Weiss, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the GDR, and Chea Soth, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister for planning and economy of the PRK.

Scientific and technical cooperation were dealt with and views exchanged on the development of mutually advantageous economic relations. At the same time, negotiations on mutual trade for 1985 also took place. The GDR will export products of the metal-processing industry and the chemicals industry and will import natural rubber and other agricultural products. It was agreed to exploit further possibilities for expanding trade relations.

Chan Si Departs for Prague

LD111215 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1148 GMT 11 Oct 84

[Text] Berlin, 11 Oct (ADN) -- Chan Si, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the PRK, ended his official visit to the GDR at noon today. He was given a warm send-off from Berlin-Schoenefeld Airport by Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers. A military ceremony was held in honor of the guest, who flew on to Prague.

HAGER CITES NATION'S ACHIEVEMENTS SINCE FOUNDING

AU091310 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 6 Oct 84 p 5

[Article by Kurt Hager, SED Politburo member and Central Committee secretary: "The GDR Is a Firm Bastion of Peace and Socialism in Europe"]

[Text] Soon, the GDR will make the 35th anniversary of its founding.

A worker-peasant state was established on German soil for the first time when the German People's Council was transformed into a provisional People's Chamber on 7 October 1949 and put the Constitution of the GDR into effect.

That which had been the goal of the struggles of the working people for centuries, that which had been proclaimed by Marx and Engels, that for which August Bebel, Wilhelm Liebknecht, Rosa Luxemburg, Karl Liebknecht, Ernst Thaelmann, and Wilhelm Pieck had led the party of the workers class into struggle, and that for which tens of thousands of Communists, social democrats, and other brave fighters had sacrificed their lives against fascism came true: A state of peace and human dignity was established. This turnabout in the history of the German people became possible only with the victory over Hitlerite fascism of the glorious Soviet Army and its allies gathered into an anti-Hitler coalition. That is why we celebrate the 35th anniversary of the GDR in the spirit of preparations for the 40th anniversary of the victory attained over Hitlerite fascism.

The liberation struggle of the Soviet Union and the peoples allied with it created the historic opportunity for the German people to embark on a completely new path of social development. The resistance of the Western imperialist powers and the reactionary forces of the areas occupied by them, which ultimately led to the establishment of the FRG and, through this, the division of Germany, had prevented taking advantage of this opportunity in Germany as a whole. On the other hand, following 8 May 1945, an anti-fascist-democratic transformation began in the Soviet occupation zone that was characterized by the expropriation of the property of war criminals, the creation of plants owned by the people, the handing over of land to working peasants and farm laborers in the course of the land reform, and the termination of middle-class educational privileges through a democratic school reform.

This transformation was given impetus by the SED, which came about through a fusion of the KPD and the Social Democratic Party of Germany, and the cooperation of democratic and progressive forces assembled in a bloc of parties and mass organizations.

This created a firm foundation for the new state. In a close fraternal alliance with the Soviet Union and the rest of the countries of the socialist community, the GDR has become a politically firm and economically efficient state, a state with a high cultural standard and a reliable national defense. An antifascist democratic transformation, laying the foundations for socialism and the beginning of the development of an advanced socialist society, was accomplished in a homogeneous revolutionary process.

"Our state," underscored Comrade Erich Honecker, secretary general of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, "has assumed its due place once and for all in the world of socialism, the world of true liberty, democracy, and human dignity. Eternal fraternal bonds tie it to the Soviet Union and make it a firm component of the socialist community. The GDR is pursuing an active anti-imperialist policy. It is always acting in accordance with what it professed in the hour of its establishment, to which it has solemnly committed itself: Never again fascism! War can never again emanate from German soil."

Of course, the profound political, economic, social, and cultural changes did not take place without conflicts and difficulties. Since the establishment of the GDR, its enemies, primarily the revanchist extremists of the FRG, have done everything to upset and halt the advance of socialism on German soil. Any such attempt is frustrated by the unity and cohesion of the SED, the Marxist-Leninist party of the workers class, and the close and trustful relationship between the party and the people. With joint industrious work, the workers, producer cooperative peasants, intellectuals, and all working people have created a new life.

The leading force of our society, the SED is also creatively applying the general laws of socialist construction to the concrete conditions of the GDR.

If we review the results achieved during the 3 and 1/2 decades in the area of social politics and the economy, the facts speak for themselves. While the national income in the year of the GDR's birth was M24.1 billion, in 1983 it reached M210.1 billion, almost a ninefold increase. Industrial production in 1983 grew to thirteenfold that of 1949. Work productivity increased considerably: In 1970, 23 work-hours were still required for the production of industrial goods to the value of M1,000; in 1983, only 12.5 work-hours were required. With this, the essential prerequistes were created for the determined increase in the people's material and spiritual-cultural living standards.

The reason behind socialism, to do everything possible for the people's welfare, has become markedly perceptible, especially since the beginning of the seventies. With the unity of the economy and the social policy, the 8th SED Congress opened a qualitative new chapter in the social development of the GDR. This policy made faster economic development possible and proved to be a driving force in all areas. Thus, the average increase in national income has been 4.69 percent annually since 1971. Thanks to the great mass initiatives in the socialist competition movement, we have achieved the greatest economic results ever in the 35th year of the GDR's existence. At the end of August 1984, compared to the same period of the previous year, the growth in national income produced was 5.1 percent. Socialist agriculture, with its 4.5 metric tons average achievement, has achieved the greatest bread grain harvest thus far.

These conomic results make the implementation of a comprehensive social-political program possible, a program in the center of which stands housing construction. The year of the GDR was created, 29,825 dwellings were constructed; in 1983, this figure was already 197,200; thus, since 1949, a total of 3,459,740 dwellings have been constructed. Through this, the housing conditions of more than 6 million citizens have been improved. From this data it is already possible to recognize the size of the housing construction program, by means of which the housing issue as a social problem in the GDR will be over come by 1990. The social-political measures refer equally to family support, particularly support for young couples and increased pensions, the improvement of medical assistance, and many other aspects of social security.

The economic strategy directed at a comprehensive intensification of the people's economy that was worked out at the 10th SED Congress in 1981 created the necessary conditions for the continuation, amidst the new circumstances of the eighties, of the policy of safeguarding peace and the people's welfare. What we are saying is that we are achieving a greater standard of ever increasing efficiency through scientific-technological progress and its economic utilization.

Today the GDR has considerable scientific, educational and training potential at its disposal, the number of master craftsmen and skilled workers has increased by more than 50 percent since 1971. Every fifth employee has a college or vocational high school education. These golden reserves enable the development of new technologies and methods created by the technological-scientific revolution -- microelectronics robot technology, automatic data processing and other things -- and a higher level of manufacturing of goods and constant renewal of the types of goods. A role of fundamental importance in this is played by the friendly cooperation with the Soviet Union and the other countries of the socialist community, and the deepening of socialist economic integration according to the goals and tasks synchronized at the recent top-level meeting of the CEM countries in Moscow.

The further construction of the developed socialist society -- according to the SED program -- the ever increasing assertion of the values and advantages of socialism, and the further perfecting of our socialist culture causes us to face many requirements.

The GDR's workers face the great tasks confidently ready for action, being well aware that the multilateral strengthening of the GDR is our determining contribution to the further strengthening of the international position of socialism and, thus, to the safeguarding of peace.

Seeing the dangers to peace caused by the policy of the U.S. Administration and NATO, the GDR takes an active stand in favor of the implementation of the peace proposals included in the Prague communique of the Warsaw Pact states and in the Moscow communique of the leading representatives of the socialist countries. These contain a realistic program primarily for halting the nuclear arms race, for a return to detente, for constructive political dialogue, and for the creation of conditions paving the way to fruitful arms limitation and disarmament talks based on equality and the principle of equal security.

The GDR, in developing its relations with the FRG, is also guided by its responsibility to do its utmost for the cause of peace. It is necessary to continue to take a firm position against the revanchist forces present in the FRG, forces that feels that favorable winds are blowing for them since the deployment of the new U.S. nuclear missiles, and speak more and more about "an open German question."

In reality, this question was anwered a long time ago by historical developments. It is a fact that as a result of World War II and the developments following it, two sovereign German states came into being: the capitalist FRG, and the socialist GDR, which can never be united. The establishment of the first German state of workers and peasants and its multilateral strengthening, in fraternal alliance with the Soviet Union and the other countries of the socialist community, inflicted a determining historical defeat on revanchism. Today no one can turn back the wheels of history. Socialism in the GDR is an irrefutable reality and will remain so.

The more the political activity of FRG's leading circles is determined by this reality, the more the cause of European peace will gain by this. Erich Honecker declared: "It happens to be a fact that reasonable relations between the two German states have a favorable influence on peace. However, their disruption increases international tension. The key issue of GDR-FRG relations is the safeguarding of peace, and it will remain the key issue."

In the struggle to safeguard peace, the most important thing for us is the stengthening of the GDR and the further intensification of the fraternal alliance with the Soviet Union and the other countries of the socialist community. The new socialist world is the main bastion of the struggle for peace, for the fundamental human right: the right to life.

In the common struggle to safeguard peace and strengthen socialism, strong, friendly, confidence-filled relations have developed between the SED and the MSZMP, between the GDR and the Hungarian People's Republic. The cooperation between our states and peoples is fruitful and has achieved a high level. It pleases us that the 1977 Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance is imbued with life. The friendly meeting of the two countries' highest representatives, Erich Honecker and Janos Kadar, in June 1982 in Budapest, and in November 1983 in Berlin, gave new impetus to these traditionally rich and fruitful relations.

The volume of the exchange of goods between the GDR and the Hungarian People's Republic this year exceeds R1.7 billion, a quarter of which occurs in the framework of specialization and cooperation agreements.

We are making joint efforts for the further development of efficient cooperation in the CEMA framework. The multilateral relations in the spiritual-cultural sphere enrich our peoples and strengthen the existing fraternal and friendly ties between them; examples of these are the GDR cultural days to be organized in Budapest and the Hungarian cultural days organized in the GDR on the occasion of the 35th anniversary of the establishment of our state.

Our peoples, in a period full of struggles, in cooperation with the Soviet people and those of the other socialist countries, are actively contributing to the implementation of the ideals of peace and social progress.

ECONOMIC, PRODUCTION DATA SHOW DYNAMIC GROWTH

LD051148 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1624 GMT 4 Oct 84

[Text] Berlin, 4 Oct (ADN) -- The dynamic economic growth and high efficiency of the national economy continued in September. In socialist competition in honor of the GDR's 35th founding anniversary the workers attained outstanding achievements. Stable foundations have been created which will turn 1984 into the most successful vear in the GDR's history.

As a result of intensively expanded reproduction of the national economy, the produced national income rose 5.2 percent by the end of September according to preliminary statistics. In the industrial ministries, net production rose 8.4 percent compared with the previous year. Productivity rose 7.6 percent. Costs per M100 worth of goods produced fell 2.5 percent. Industrial goods production rose 4.3 percent. The plan lead rose to M3.2 billion.

Consumer goods production rose 5.5 percent -- a remarkable increase. Industry provided for the population finished goods worth M1 billion at retail prices in excess of the plan. On this basis the retail trade turnover of industrial goods to the population rose 5,9 percent. Retail trade turnover altogether rose 4.5 percent. It exceeded last year's by M3.4 billion.

By the end of September 156,043 homes were newly built or modernized. Thus living conditions improved for a further 468,000 citizens. In Berlin, the capital, 16,684 homes were completed.

Cooperative farmers and workers in agriculture, in the GDR's 35th year, have brought in the biggest grain harvest so far. The grain harvest yielded 45 decitonnes per hectare. For other crops,too, yields were higher than in previous years.

Compared with last year, sales of slaughter cattle to the state rose 8.4 percent and of milk 6.5 percent. The national economic plan for eggs was exceeded by 3.2 percent. The targets for increased net food production were met and exceeded in specific areas.

In forestry, sales of raw wood to the state were exceeded by 6.8 percent.

Net production in the construction industry rose 7.7 percent. Productivity rose 7.6 percent.

The transportation sector met the transportation tasks of the national economy with lower expenses. Transport achievements by railroads and inland shipping rose 3.3 percent. The scheduled performances by post and telecommunications were met and exceeded in specific areas.

In the individual areas of industry and construction the following net production growth and productivity increases were achieved by the end of September:

	Net Production	Productivity
	in percentages	
coal and energy	8.2	6.7
ore mining, metallurgy, and potash	8.9	8.4
chemical industry	7.8	7.6
electrical engineering/electronics	14.5	13.0
heavy engineering and plant construction	8.1	7.9
machine tools and processing machinery construction	9.6	9.2
general, agricultural engineering and vehicle construction	8.3	6.9
light industry	9.2	9.5
glass and ceramics industry	8.4	7.2
area managed industry and food industry	8.7	7.7
geology	13.8	11.2
construction industry	7.7	7.6

HAGER ATTENDS EXHIBITION OPENING IN MOSCOW

LD121043 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1813 GMT 11 Oct 84

[Excerpts] Moscow, 11 Oct (ADN) -- Old master paintings from Dresden are on show at the Pushkin Museum in Moscow. This exhibition opened today as part of the GDR Days of Culture in the USSR. It is composed of 30 paintings from the Dresden Old Masters Gallery.

Cordially welcomed at the exhibition opening was the delegation attending the GDR days of Culture headed by Kurt Hager, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee.

HAVASI ADDRESSES TU NATIONAL COUNCIL 5 OCTOBER

AU101422 Budapest NEPSZAVA in Hungarian 6 Oct 84 p 2

[Report on speech by Ferenc Havasi, MSZMP Politburo member and Central Committee secretary, at the meeting of the National Council of Trade Unions held on Friday, 5 October, in Budapest: "With Initiative, the Trade Unions Are Taking Part in the Further Development of Economic Macromanagement"]

[Text] Ferenc Havasi, MSZMP Politburo member and Central Committee secretary, took the floor at the debate on the agenda.

He spoke with appreciation of the fact that the different trade union bodies were taking an active part in all phases of the preparatory work connected with the further development of the economic macromanagement system, and they were of great help in improving the conditions of our progress. As he said, this was a complex task because it was necessary to enrich the wellproven methods of the management system with new elements. It was pleasing to see that the trade unions were helping in this, too -- as they had been doing for decades. In their activity, they adjusted to the new conditions and asserted their responsibility. They know what issues need support and understanding, but they also know when it is necessary to come up with concrete proposals in the interest of the workers. It was certain that this conception and this working method also contributed to the further development of the trade union movement. The documents submitted to the current council meeting reflected the trade unions' endeavors, said the secretary of the Central Committee.

Following this, he spoke about the fact that the concepts of the further development of macromanagement were studied with interest -- mainly through the cooperation of the trade unions -- at the enterprises. The need for new methods is already recognized in cases where uncertainty and reluctance were previously experienced, such as in the matter of greater democracy for enterprise management.

The people's economy faces great tasks, and this requires a firm, further improvement of the enterprises' activity. It is not immaterial how the enterprise is managed because the development of the given units pursuing an economic acitivity and of the entire country, too, largely depends on this. Therefore, it is very important for the enterprise councils and the supervisory committees to get people whose professional training, political convictions, and reputation make them most suitable for this.

Speaking about our tasks, Havasi pointed out that the improvement of the internal and external balance situation continued to be very important and must first be achieved by increasing the economy's income-producing capacity. This requires a more rational utilization of the available power resources than up till now. For instance, we cannot afford the earlier practice of spending a considerable part of the sum for investments on building and a relatively small amount on genuine technological modernization. We must invest our available material resources in development projects which quickly compensate the investment and which bring the greatest economic results.

We must accelerate the reorganization of the production structure, we must gradually eliminate the loss-making, outdated products and groups of products, and we must replace them with products than can be marketed at a suitable profit.

In conclusion, the secretary of the Central Committee stressed that the improvement of the situation of the people's economy, the measures of great importance taken for the further development of the economic macromanagement system, were meant to extricate us as soon a possible from difficulties and, parallel to the increase in our material resources, to also gradually improve the population's standard of living.

LEADERS SEND GREETINGS ON GDR NATIONAL DAY

LD062003 Budapest MTI in English 1745 GMT 6 Oct 84

[Text] Budapest, October 6 (MTI) -- To Comrade Erich Honecker, general secretary of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany (SUPG) Central Committee and president of the Council of State of the German Democratic Republic, and to Comrade Willi Stoph, chiarman of the Council of Ministers:

October 7, 1984

Dear comrades, on behalf of the HSWP Central Committee, the Presidential Council, the Council of Ministers and the people of Hungary, we send comradely greetings and best wishes to you and the working people of the GDR on the occasion of your national day, the 35th anniversary of the formation of the GDR. October 7, 1949, was a turning point in the life of the German people: The first German workers' and peasants' state was formed which committed itself to peace, social progress and socialism. In the past three and a half decades an anti-fascist democratic transformation has taken place in the GDR, and a consistent struggle waged against all forms of a revival of militarism. Our people acknowledge the historic path taken by the first German socialist state and warmly welcome the outstanding results the working people of the GDR, guided by the SUPG, have achieved in the building of a socialist society and the promotion of the wellbeing of their homeland.

A firm member of the community of socialist countries, the GDR makes an important contribution to the struggle to consolidate peace and security in Europe and to defend peace. This policy has been universally acknowledged.

We attach major importance to the fact that the relations of the Hungary and the GDR have been developing in a balanced and dynamic manner in the spirit of mutual confidence and fraternal friendship. A future is assured by the identity of views of our two parties. Such agreement is the result of the shared commitment to Marxism-Leninism, proletarian internationalism, common interests and aims and the Treaty of Mutual Friendship, Cooperation and Assistance.

On the outstanding national day of the GDR, an anniversary of historic importance, we wish you and the working people of the GDR further successes in the building of the socialist homeland and the service of socialism and peace.

Janos Kadar, first secretary of the HSWP Central Committee, Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council and Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers.

On the anniversary Antal Apro, president of the Hungarian National Assembly, sent a telegram of good wishes to Horst Sindermann, president of the People's Chamber of the GDR. The Patriotic People's Front, the Central Council of Trade Unions, the Communist Youth Union, the national peace council and the National Council of Hungarian Women also sent telegrams of congratulations to their GDR partner organizations.

GOVERNMENT SEEN 'EMERGING FROM ISOLATION'

PM111043 Paris LE MONDE in French 10 Oct 84 p 4

[Bernard Margueritte dispatch: "Poland Emerges From Its Isolation"]

[Text] Warsaw -- The new political season is starting for General Jaruzelski's Poland with a totally changed situation. Of course it is not really the internal situation which has changed, because that situation is characterized by a stabilization which, pending the possible results of the forthcoming meeting between the primate and the general, looks too much like gloomy stagnation.

On the other hand, in foreign policy there is an observation which must be made: The Polish Government seems to have finally emerged from the isolation in which some people in the West, especially President Reagan, were trying to keep it.

We are now suddenly seeing a race to Warsaw by Western officials. There is a battle for who will come first and take the best position in the normalization process. Industrialists and economists are being put forward first, the meetings of joint commissions between Poland and the Western countries are taking place one after the other: with Austria in September, Italy in the past few days, and Britain in Warsaw at the end of the month.

But economists are quickly followed by politicians. Greek Prime Minister Papandreou is expected to visit in a few days. Shortly afterward, also this month, Austrian Foreign Minister Leopold Gratz will come, and then his Finnish counterpart. Then it will be the turn of [FRG Foreign Minister] Genscher, whose visit will obviously have special significance. Italian Foreign Minister Andreotti will come before Christmas. A visit by [British] Foreign Office Minister of State Rifkind has also been announced.

For Three Reasons

How can this change of attitude be explained? It seems to have three main causes:

1 -- recognition of the fact that plans for stabilization in Poland make the policy of isolating that country futile and futureless;

2 -- the realization, even in the U.S. State Department, that the so-called firm line merely serves the "hard-liners" in the communist countries, increases those countries' dependence on Moscow, and is contrary both to the interests of the peoples concerned and to the West's interests. Thus, abandoning it in no way shows moderation toward Gen Jaruzelski, but is a way of intelligently defending the West's obvious interests;

3 -- understanding of the fact that far from being an Eastern-bloc Pinochet, the Polish leader is trying to achieve the masterpiece of reconciling restoration of control with democratic reform.

What About France?

What is happening to France in all this? At most Mr Boutat, director of cultural affairs at the External Relations Ministry, will shortly visit Warsaw, while the Polish deputy foreign minister has been invited by the appropriate department to visit France. The normalization of bilateral relations is, therefore, very slow. France has lost political and economic positions here that it will be very difficult to regain.

Moreover, the wrongs are shared. After pursuing a sentimental and shortsighted policy toward Poland for months, the French Government has realized, since 21 July and the Amnesty Law, that such an attitude was contrary to our country's interests.

However, it is now Warsaw which is showing itself unwilling and is playing hard to get in the face of Paris' advances: first, because Gen Jaruzelski now feels that he is in a strong position and can afford to choose his Western partners; and second, because the Polish leaders -- France must understand this -- were deeply shocked by Paris' attitude.

It must be realized that it was with complete sincerity that a top leader told me: "We might have expected anything, but we never thought that the French, our traditional friends, would fail to realize that by declaring martial law on 13 December 1981, we were in fact averting foreign intervention and saving what we could of the realistic reforms." Fortunately, over and above feelings, as De Gaulle said, there is the weight of history and the two countries' interests. These interests, regardless of the political forces in power in Paris and Warsaw, are still pushing France and Poland toward each other.

OBODOWSKI ON COOPERATION TALKS WITH USSR

AU091502 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 5 Oct 84 p 7

[Interview with Deputy Premier Janusz Obodowski, head of the Polish delegation at the Moscow meeting of the Polish-Soviet Commission for Economic and Scientific-Technological Cooperation on 2-4 October, by PAP Moscow correspondent Leslaw Kolijewicz in Moscow on 4 October: "Strengthening Polish-Soviet Economic Ties"]

[Text] Kolijewicz: What was the subject of the talks and what results have they brought?

Obodowski: The 27th meeting of the Polish-Soviet Commission for Economic and Scientific-Technological Cooperation has discussed problems concerning long-term joint activity, the next 5-year plan, and the state of current cooperation. Particular attention was paid to undertakings connected with the Long-Term Program for Developing Economic and Scientific--Technological Cooperation Between the PPR and the USSR Until the Year 2000, signed by Wojciech Jaruzelski and Konstantin Chernenko. This is a document of capital importance -- the first of its kind in the history of economic relations between CEMA countries. Hence it was particularly necessary to deal with the organization of this program's implementation. This duty had been assigned to the international commission, in connection with which the secretariats of the Polish and Soviet sides, with the participation of subcommittees for economic-technological cooperation, permanent working groups, ministries, and planning bodies, undertook wide-scale work whose result is the plan, confirmed by the 27th meeting of the international commission, of undertakings aimed at implementing the long-term program.

However, one must say straightaway that this plan has an open nature, which means that we will make amendments to it whenever necessary at future meetings of the international commission.

This is the first time that the international commission has been faced with this type of document. Its originality is based on the fact that it not only specifies the undertakings currently regarded as fundamental for the development of economic and scientific-technological cooperation, but also specifies in detail who on the Polish and Soviet sides is responsible for preparing subject matter and in what way conditions for cooperation are to be agreed upon.

The program involves implementing the long-term program within a specific organizational framework, with the possibility of controlling the implementation process.

A lot of attention was also paid to direct cooperation between enterprises and economic organizations of the two countries. This is justly arousing great interest because experience shows how interesting and rich the prospects presented by this form of cooperation are.

Both delegations expressed the conviction that direct cooperation between enterprises should soon considerably broaden and enhance joint technological solutions.

We also discussed with our Soviet partners the development of specialized production and coproduction, equivalent materials and products for the Polish shipping industry to take the place of those imported from the West, and the speed with which this year's trade turnover is being fulfilled. In addition, we exchanged views on the results so far of coordinating the two countries' plans for 1986-90.

The commission also decided to set up new permanent working teams, namely, a team for cooperation in agricultural chemistry and a team for cooperation in the food industry.

In all, the 27th meeting of the international commission may feel honored by its rich achievement, and I must say that this meeting has been one of the toughest as far as the range and importance of the problems are concerned. The fact that the results are so considerable is the result of the businesslike atmosphere of the talks, both during the preparation stage for the talks and during the talks themselves.

Kolijewicz: What are the primary intentions that have been incorporated in the plan until the year 2000, and what is their significance for our economy?

Obodowski: Above all, priority topics connected with the fuel and energy complex have been incorporated in the plan. It is foreseen that Poland will take part in the construction of a gas pipeline from Jamburg [as published] to the western border of the USSR, and in the extension of the Krivorosk iron ore extraction and refining combine. I need not stress that these are matters of great importance to the Polish economy, thanks to which we are obtaining essential raw materials.

At the same time, work will be undertaken to determine the possibilities of USSR involvement in the development of the Polish sulfur industry's extraction potential. An agreement in this sphere will be of exceedingly great help because under our present conditions we cannot undertake such costly investments on our own, and they are absolutely essential considering that the resources of the mines currently in operation are being used up.

The plan contains a group of problems connected with introducing modern machinery, equipment, materials, and technology into industry. The aim is to jointly work out new technological solutions and commence specialized production and coproduction. This group of problems also includes completely new aims as well as undertakings designed to broaden and enrich traditional cooperation. Among the new aims, I would include the preparation and commencement of the production of machinery for the manufacture of large-bore gas pipelines. Among the second group of problems, I would include the development of such specialized production of ours as the shipping industry or the manufacture of machinery for coal mines.

The joint construction of new or modernization of existing industrial premises deserves separate mention. The sphere of activity here is very wide, ranging from various kinds of metal industry premises, to nuclear power stations and machinery-production premises, to dairies and the construction and equipping of modern farms. Most of these undertaking apply to Polish industry and will be based on Soviet technological aid and supplies of machinery and equipment. However, we, too, are undertaking this kind of cooperation on Soviet soil, building or modernizing chemical, textile, and clothing plants based on Polish technology and equipment or involving the use of equipment produced by our partners.

The plan has dealt widely with the problem of commencing Polish or Soviet production of equipment, components, and materials previously imported from the capitalist countries. As I said, this topic was a subject of separate discussion by the international commission concerning the shipping industry. The continuing work of the permanent working groups has shown that it is largely possible to replace components imported from the West and used in ship construction in our shipyards on USSR orders with the equivalent Soviet components. Already, 815 such alternative components have been found out of the almost 1,500 on the list.

Cooperation in various branches of industry will also be developed, especially in the electrical machine industry, with a view to increasing the efficiency and quality of products. This activity involves improving the products, increasing the working capacity of production machinery and equipment, and introducing production technology that will permit increased productivity and savings in materials and energy. With this purpose in mind, it is intended to widely introduce microprocessors and electronic equipment, introduce a flexible system of production, and apply automation involving industrial robots on a wide scale.

Technological progress has been accorded particular importance in the plan. Its effect should be to animate this sphere of cooperation and bring about tangible economic and production results.

Summing up, let me say that this is a very rich and difficult program, requiring intensive work. That is how it deserves the title "Program 2000."

Kolijewicz: Could you please describe direct cooperation between enterprises more closely? What sort of agreements on this issue have been made during the 27th meeting?

Obodowski: The high importance given to these matters by the international commission is not the result of fascination because of their "novelty." Although it is still too early to talk about any concrete results of direct cooperation between plants -- after all, this form of contacts has only been adopted recently -- even so, the results of exchanges of experience concerning production technology between plants, accompanying meetings of personnel, a mutual recognition of common problems, and the energy and eagerness with which plants are carrying out this cooperation all permit us to expect important and tangible results.

The international commission listened closely to the speeches of directors of cooperating enterprises. Their opinions confirm the hope that this cooperation will open up new fields of joint activity. The meeting approved proposals to introduce important solutions aimed at improving the efficiency of direct contacts between enterprises and permitting cooperating enterprises and organizations to commence concrete undertakings. I have in mind particularly the recommendation issued to the PPR and the USSR Ministries of Foreign Trade whereby, starting in 1985, the value of mutual supplies between cooperating plants should be a separate category in various trade protocols. This will permit enterprises to effectively exchange production patterns, individual components, equipment, and tools.

At the same time -- and here we agree completely with the Soviet side -- these new powers give the enterprises increased requirements. It is therefore intended that enterprises where direct cooperation is being dishonestly conducted will be excluded from cooperation. Right now there are almost 60 Polish plants directly cooperating with each other, and the same number on the Soviet side. Their numbers will grow.

I am convinced that this form of cooperation will play a significant role in enhancing socialist economic integration and consolidating our country's economic and scientific-technological ties with the Soviet Union.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS DISCUSSES SOCIAL ISSUES

LD082039 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 8 Oct 84

[Text] Good evening. A meeting of the Government Presidium has been held. Adam Bronikowski reports from the Council of Ministers building:

Today's meeting was primarily devoted to social issues. A draft decree of the State Council and the Council of Ministers on implementation of national action to assist schools was discussed, among others. As is known, this is an initiative of the Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth, and the decree is to create the material conditions for the implementation of this initiative. A social fund for assistance to schools and perhaps also a foundation will be established. Administrative authorities will be obliged to give help to commissions of voluntary work, for example in the sphere of school investment.

The Government Presidium also adopted a draft decree of the Council of Ministers which will create the possibilities for introducing changeable working schedules, depending on the intensity and arduousness of work but keeping the 42-hour work week intact. This will benefit the workers because there will be flexible working time.

The Government Presidium also adopted a draft decree according to which a higher school graduate can keep his rights as a student for 3 years after completing his study. This very important decision makes the start of working life easier for graduates and students. The resolution on this matter was put forward to the premier by the Polish Students Association Supreme Council.

The issue in which we were most interested at today's meeting of the Government Presidium, was a report on medical supplies and hygienic articles. That report was presented to the Government Presidium by Zdzislaw Szamborski, deputy minister of health and social welfare:

[Begin recording] [Bronikowski] Mr Minister, the winter is approaching; we are already in autumn. What kind of medical supplies may we expect when the bad and rainy weather comes?

[Szamborski] We will have sufficient supplies to meet the basic medical needs. However, I want to say here that today's meeting reviewed the issue to a wider extent. We attached considerable significance to today's meeting of the Government Presidium because several points and elements were raised. [end recording]

LOMZA OFFICIALS ADMONISHED AFTER INSPECTION

LD111956 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 11 Oct 84

[Text] Here is a report received by us from the Office of the Council of Ministers:

A comprehensive inspection of Lomza Voivodship conducted in September this year was unacceptable because of the revealed state of affairs and the evaluation arising from it. As well as a number of satisfactory and even several good results in some areas of economy and administration, the inspection revealed many flagrant transgressions. They consist especially of negligence in maintaining cleanliness and order, in the maintenance and repair of dwellings, in the functioning of trade and services, and in construction work. Ineffective supervision by the voivodship office and in particular a lowering of demands with respect to various organizational units and enterprises contributed to this.

In view of the above, and having examined the inspection results, the premier admonished Lomza Voivoda Jerzy Zientara. After seeking the view of the voivodship people's council, Deputy Voivoda Stanislaw Ciupa was recalled from his post, and Deputy Voivoda (Eugeniusz Mioduszewski) was severely reprimanded.

Responsibility for the revealed negligence rests to a significant degree with various cooperative links functioning in Lomza Voivodship. It is expected that the competent superior cooperative authorities will take rigorous personnel measures against guilty persons and report these to the public.

BRIEFS

NEW TRADE UNION FEDERATION -- The Warsaw Voivodship Court has registered a new trade union federation. This is the Federation of Trade Unions of Fighters for Freedom and Democracy Employees. The headquarters of the new federation are to be in Warsaw. All in all, the number of registered trade unions federations is 119. [Text] [Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0300 GMT 11 Oct 84 LD]

CEAUSESCU OPENS BUCHAREST INTERNATIONAL FAIR

AU111014 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0838 GMT 11 Oct 84

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRESS 11/10/1984 -- On October 11, in the morning, President Nicholae Ceausescu officially opened the Bucharest International Trade Fair [TIB] an annual economic and trade event of a general nature. This is its tenth edition. During the ceremony held at the Exhibition Centre in Piata Scinteia the floor was taken by Vasile Pungan, minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation.

To the applause of a large audience President Nicolae Ceausescu cut the ribbon and declared open the tenth, jubilee edition of the TIB. After the official opening ceremony President Nicolae Ceausescu visited the Romanian pavilions as well as those of exhibitors coming from the 39 participant countries.

MESSAGES TO PRC LEADERS ON RELATIONS ANNIVERSARY

Ceausescu to Li Xiannian

AU081416 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 5 Oct 84 p 5

[Text] To Comrade Li Xiannian, PRC president:

On the 35th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the PRC, it gives me particular pleasure to extend, on behalf of the RCP Central Committee, the State Council and government, and on my own behalf, cordial comradely greetings and best wishes to you and to the entire PRC party and state leadership.

An expression of the joint aspirations and wish to strengthen the traditional relations of collaboration and solidarity between the RCP and the CPC, between the revolutionary and democratic forces in the two countries, the establishment of diplomatic relations, right after the proclamation of the PRC, was a moment of decisive importance in strengthening and further developing friendship and collaboration between our countries, parties, and peoples.

Our party and state are highly appreciative of the fine relations between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the PRC which, based on the principles of full equality of rights, unswerving observance of national independence and sovereignty, noninterference in domestic affairs, mutual advantage, and comradely mutual assistance have followed -- along these 35 years -- a steadily ascending course on political, economic, cultural, scientific, and other planes, in mutual interest, in the interest of socialist construction of our countries, of the fight for social progress, independence, collaboration, and peace in the world.

I wish to stress with great satisfaction the particular importance of the summit visits and meetings -- held either in Bucharest or in Beijing -- of the talks conducted and understandings reached on those occasions which gave new and powerful impact to the productive brotherly cooperation between our parties, countries, and peoples. I am pleased to emphasize in this context the particular significance of the talks conducted during your visit to Romania which once again highlighted -- through the conclusions reached -- the joint wish of our countries and parties to strengthen their collaboration and cooperation both bilaterally and internationally, in the fight for constructively settling the major and complex issues facing contemporary man.

I use this opportunity to once again express the unflinching resolve of our party and state leadership, of the Romanian people to further work, in all firmness, for the Romanian-Chinese relations of friendship and collaboration to further develop, in keeping with the interests in progress and welfare of the two countries and peoples, of the general cause of socialism, of the policy of independence, collaboration, and peace.

Dear Comrade Li Xiannian: I want to convey to you and the other comrades of the PRC party and state leadership most sincere wishes for good health and happiness, and wishes for increasingly greater successes in your overall activity, for the progress and prosperity of the great friendly Chinese people.

Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania

Andrei To Wu Xueqian

AU081523 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 5 Oct 84 p 5

[Text] On the 35th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the PRC, the minister of foreign affairs of Romania, Stefan Andrei, and the PRC minister of foreign affairs, Wu Xueqian, exchanged congratulatory cables. Both cables express satisfaction at the development up to now of the fraternal relations between the two parties, countries, and peoples, and their common desire to constantly expand Romanian-Chinese cooperation both at a bilateral and international level.

CHINESE ECONOMIC DELEGATION VISITS 6-11 OCTOBER

AU112104 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1955 GMT 11 Oct 84

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 11/10/1984 -- A delegation of the People's Republic of China led by Li Ruishan, vice-chairman of the State Economic Commission, paid a visit to Romania over October 6-11. During their interview with Gheorghe David, minister of agriculture and the food industry, a survey was made of new possibilities of developing cooperation between the two countries on agriculture and the food industry.

DAVID MEETS IRANIAN DEPUTY AGRICULTURAL MINISTER

AU102046 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1930 GMT 10 Oct 84

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 10/10/1984 -- Gheorghe David, Romanian minister of agriculture and food industry, received on Wednesday, October 10, Hasan Tabatabai, deputy minister of agriculture, coordinator of the Department for Agroindustrial Constructions of Iran, who is paying a visit to Romania. The possibilities of developing and diversifying the cooperation in agriculture and food industry between the two countries were analyzed.

KABUL FORCES MAY HAVE 'LOST MILITARY CONTROL'

LD111858 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1615 GMT 11 Oct 84

[Text] Moscow, October 11 (TANJUG) -- Armed resistance by opponents of the regime in Afghanistan has gained momentum in recent weeks and fighting in the immediate vicinity of Kabul has increased.

PRAVDA today, Thursday, carries a report from its special correspondent who, in Soviet armoured cars, visited some scenes of the conflicts between Karmal's Army and the insurgents.

The daily claims that "the number of routes from which new supplies of arms to the opponents of the regime are arriving from Pakistan and Iran have increased" and that besides submachine guns, machine guns and rifles, "anti-aircraft weapons using jet shells, 82 mm recoilless guns and 112 mm howitzers and surface-air missiles" have been delivered.

"The counter-revolutionaries come from abroad", PRAVDA writes, and claims that "the enemies are trained in 78 centres in Pakistan and 11 on Iranian territory".

Describing the clash between an Afghan battalion and an arms caravan, alleged to have been proceeding from the Pakistani border, the Moscow daily stresses that "the clash was fierce since the enemy was numerous and included European mercenaries -- possibly instructors or agents".

PRAVDA reports that Karmal's Army recently succeeded in capturing 25 caravans carrying heavy weapons. The daily writes of the "strong impact of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan on the Army -- 80 percent of the officers have become members".

Foreign observers in Moscow, however, assess that the information that the opponents of the Afghanistan regime are using heavy weapons and missiles could mean that the regime in Kabul's forces have once more lost military control over most of the province.

12 SENTENCED, 1 ACQUITTED IN BOMBING TRIAL

LD111834 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1249 GMT 11 Oct 84

[Text] Pristina, 11 Oct (TANJUG) -- A council of five judges of the Pristina District Court, presided over by Judge Imer Osaj, pronounced sentences today on a group of 14 persons who acted from positions of Albanian nationalism. The sentences range from 1 to 20 years imprisonment and were pronounced for terrorist activities and planting explosives in the capital of Kosovo.

Gani Bunjaku was acquitted.

From June 1981 to March 1984, when it was arrested, this group, led by Rafat Kafedzoli -- sentenced to 20 years' imprisonment -- carried out 14 hostile actions consisting of planting explosives in several places in Pristina with the aim of spreading fear and insecurity among the citizens and speeding up the process of emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins from Kosovo.

The members of the group, who called themselves the "Kosovo Committee for the Defense of the Albanians' Rights in the SFRY" planted explosives in the busiest parts of town, at entrances to public and residential buildings, on railway lines, in the suburbs, on the roof of the Pristina television building, in a kindergarten courtyard and in gardens of houses in the "Taslidze" housing area where most provincial officers live. They also planned to embark upon attacks against individual personalities.

By planting explosives, the group, which carried out its activities according to precisely established plans and with particular persistence and determination, also endangered lives of citizens, thus adding to the gravity of the acts.

For conspiring to carry out hostile and terrorist activities, the first accused, Rafat Kafedzoli was sentenced to 20 years imprisonment; Nuhi Bunjaku and Sacir Ruhani to 15 years imprisonment each; Dzemalj Krasnici and Sadik Jasari were given sentences of 14 years each. Hazir Dzafoli was sentenced to 12, Ajse Djombaljaj to 13, Aslan Dibrani to 10 and Hamit Pireva to 5 years' imprisonment.

For the criminal act of (?distributing) propaganda material and being in contact with those first accused, Kadri Ljubenista was sentenced to 3 years' imprisonment, Becir Djombaljaj to 2 years, and Trandeljina Ljubenista to 3 years. Cerim Teljciu was given a sentence of 1 year imprisonment.

FAILURE OF COOPERATION TALKS WITH ALBANIA VIEWED

LD102146 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1334 GMT 10 Oct 84

["In Connection With the Yugoslav-Albanian Talks on Cultural Cooperation" -- TANJUG headline]

[Text] Belgrade, 10 Oct (TANJUG) -- The Yugoslav public has already been informed that in the 3 days negotiations held at the beginning of October in Belgrade almost all the provisions of the first program of scientific, educational, and cultural cooperation between the SFRY and the People's Socialist Republic of Albania had been coordinated. On that occasion many provisions which remained open following the talks by the delegations at the end of June had also been coordinated. The negotiations were unfortunately suspended because the Albanian side was not prepared to continue the talks on two or three more uncoordinated provisions, and it is uncertain when the Government of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania would be ready to resume them, upon which the SFRY delegation insisted.

The delegation of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania has rejected any kind of talks aimed at opening up possibilities for cultural cooperation to the benefit of sections of the Yugoslav peoples who live as national minorities in the People's Socialist Republic of Albania. If not the only one, it is certainly the main reason for the Albanian side breaking off the talks. The Albanian side has also rejected the proposal of the Yugoslav side to resume the talks on outstanding issues when conditions for that have been provided.

In a statement, distributed by ATA and Tirana radio, this and other SFRY proposals are described as "provocative," "obstructionist," "arbitrary," and "inexplicable," and the SFRY is accused of "not being ready" to cooperate. The SFRY has always believed that serious problems should be discussed in a most serious manner. Is there anything more serious in the relations of two countries than the position and destiny of peoples and national minorities?

The SFRY has never disputed the right of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania to be interested in the Albanian nationality in our country or the desire to cooperate with it. The exact opposite is the case.

However, the SFRY cannot be denied the right to demonstrate concern for sections of its peoples who have lived for centuries on certain territories of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania. Does the Albanian Government consider the Macedonians, Montenegrins, Serbs, and Muslims originating from the SFRY as peoples of a lower category, about whose national identity, as a less worthy one, no one needs to concern himself?

It is not easy to understand this type of conduct by Albania, which now also asserts that the SFRY is "inventing" problems allegedly in order to thwart cultural cooperation. The SFRY has not invented a single problem, neither this one nor any other. All it wants are responsible talks on a serious problem, the existence of which Albania denies, even at the price of refusing any kind of cultural-educational and scientific cooperation.

The Albanian side is aware of this Yugoslav desire. It has been present in negotiations on cultural cooperation as far back as 1971, which also were broken off due to the Albanian side's negative attitude. It was also formulated at the final agreement on starting the present talks, a month before they began, in May this year. The Yugoslav wish, therefore, could not have surprised Albania. Perhaps one could speak of a "surprise" only in the sense that the delegation of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania had used the SFRY's interest in the fate of sections of its peoples as the chief reason to break off the talks.

Is this not motivated by the attempt to make Albania, through a policy of assimilation, "ethnically pure," something which has served irredentists for a long time in their attempt to create an "ethnically pure" Kosovo?

In connection with the SFRY proposal to start talks aimed at the signing of the first agreement on cultural cooperation, let us recall that the Government of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania has been "deliberating" this proposal for 2 years. When the talks nevertheless started, exactly 2 years after the Yugoslav initiative was launched, the SFRY delegation moved that the proposals of the agreement of both sides be treated and discussed in an equal manner. It was in fact the delegation of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania which had insisted in June on the Yugoslav proposal being taken as the basis of the talks. Moreover, it happened more than once during the talks, that the Albanian side would abandon its own proposal right when the Yugoslav delegation accepted it!

Speaking in percentages, one could say that 99 percent of the agreement's provisions has been coordinated. It is interesting to note what the Albanian side has accepted and what it has rejected. For example, the following has been coordinated: participation of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania in the symposium on Albanian literature, culture, and language in Pristina; exchange of guest performances by the Provincial National Theatre (Albanian drama) and the appropriate theatre in the People's Socialist Republic of Albania; cooperation of the theater of nationalities in Skopje with the National Theatre in Tirana; participation in the performance of the "Akordi Kosovo" ["Kosovo's Chords"]; organization of an event on Kosovo art in Tirana, along with the relevant exchange of cooperation with the National and University Library in Pristina and with Rilindja; cooperation in publishing and the joint publication of books and exhibitions of books in Albania.

Does Tirana not think that Pristina is in the Socialist Autumous Province of Kosovo, when its statement now says that the Yugoslav side has not agreed to the mention of this province being made in the cooperation program? The provisions agreed on in fact show that the delegation of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania has by and large accepted the provisions which refer chiefly to cooperation with institutions existing on the territories on which the Albanian nationality mostly lives.

That the People's Socialist Republic of Albania is not interested in cooperation with all the republics and provinces is also demonstrated by the fact that its delegation has not accepted a single provision on cooperation with some institutions in Slovenia and Bosnia-Hercegovina; it has accepted only two provisions on cooperation with Macedonia, Serbia, and Vojvodina, and has reduced cooperation with Montenegro and Croatia to cooperation by libraries only.

The way in which Albania envisages broad cultural cooperation with the SFRY is also demonstrated by the fact that, for instance, offers have been rejected on appropriate participation of Albania in international events -- writers' meetings in Bled, poetry evenings in Struga, the October meeting of writers in Belgrade, the festival of sports and tourist journalists in Kranj, the Belgrade Film Festival, the Graphics Biennale in Ljubljana, the meeting of Visual Artists in Budva, the visual artists' colony in Strumica and Prilep, the artists' colony in Danilovgrad, the "Marble and Sounds" show in Arandjelvoac, the folklore review in Zagreb, the Balkanologic Folklore Festivals in Zagreb and Ohrid, and the "University Today?" public platform in Dubrovnik. Any cooperation between the archives of the two countries was rejected, as were proposals on cooperation in the sphere of primary and secondary education, grants for short-term specialization courses, and research work.

It is interesting that proposals for participation of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania in the Decani poetry evenings, Kosovo Spring Arts Salon, and the Decani visual artists' colony (all of them within the framework of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo) were also not accepted. Does this not show that the People's Socialist Republic of Albania is not interested in broad cooperation for the benefit of the Albanian nationality in the SFRY? The Government of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, in fact, continues to be interested in the irredenta, in the way in which the irredenta implement goals which it supports wholeheartedly; it is concerned about the increasingly successful action by the Albanians in Kosovo and by the LC of Kosovo, Serbia, and Yugoslavia against the irredenta. Tirana is evidently interested in the Albanian nationality in the SFRY being an object to be used for interference in the internal affairs of our country and not as a subject of good-neighborly cooperation.

The SFRY wants cooperation with Albania on the basis of full reciprocity and equality. Unfortunately, it is obvious that one will have to go on waiting until this is understood in Tirana. But the ties of the peoples of the two countries are many; and it is difficult to break them off, despite attempts by anybody's policy, including the policy pursued now by the People's Socialist Republic of Albania. In the latest talks, too, the SFRY has demonstrated the greatest desire to establish broad cooperation between the peoples and nationalities of the two countries. Its desire is that this also be demonstrated by Albania, as this would be in the interest of the peoples and nationalities of the two countries and in the interest of acquaintanceship and understanding between neighbors.

FEDERAL CHAMBER DEBATES KOSOVO EMIGRATION

LD281350 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0833 GMT 27 Sep 84

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 27 Sep (TANJUG) -- An interesting and extensive discussion was held today at the SFRY Assembly Federal Chamber session on the implementation of the chamber's conclusions on the forced emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins from Kosovo. The chamber also considered a law on the determination and distribution of income. This law has been in the preparation stages in the SFRY Assembly for quite a long time now and today it emerged again with a large number of amendments.

The Federal Executive Council's [FEC] report on the forced emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins from Kosovo was submitted by Boro Denkov, member of the FEC.

The FEC's report enumerates the problems faced by the FEC in carrying out a task within its sphere of competence more consistently and effectively. It was stated today that definite results are being achieved in Kosovo through joint action, but they are not the expected results. Political and legislative measures have eliminated the crudest methods of coercing people into emigrating. However, pressures are becoming more sophisticated, better disguised and subtler and an atmosphere of mistrust, insecurity, unease and fear continues to be created.

Judging that significant results had nevertheless been achieved in the direction of respect for the Constitution and the law, the FEC pointed out the need for a more accelerated effort to improve administration in the municipalities and the province. This kind of orientation created conditions which made it possible not only to suppress pressures causing emigration but also to adopt all-embracing measures aimed at halting every concrete case of emigration.

Following the introductory speech by Boro Denkov, a report from the Constitutional Court, which caused the postponement of the debate on this point at the Federal Chamber session yesterday was presented by Jakim Spirovski, judge of the Constitutional Court.

Spirovski explained that the initiative of this court arises out of its legal and constitutional obligations to establish the extent to which the federal, republican and provincial legislatures could have had an effect on the violation of the freedoms and rights of citizens and on emigration itself through their inadequate explanation, lack of precision, inconsistent application, and failure to execute. The SFRY Constitutional Court has not yet established that the federal, republican and provincial laws contain solutions which would facilitate such actions on the part of the irredentists, but it has assessed that there is a need for solutions in the regulations, for changes which would contribute to the more complete protection of constitutionality, the freedoms and rights of citizens, the prevention of emigration, as well as removing the present results and facilitating the return of those who left their homes under pressure, he said.

However, emigration from Kosovo cannot be prevented simply through the activity of the constitutional courts. It is essential to create trust amongst people of different nationalities in Kosovo, relations which are founded on brotherhood and unity as the foundation of our community. It can therefore only be the result of the activities of all social factors in the spirit of the platform of the LCY Central Committee on Kosovo.

Despite all the conclusions reached at all levels and all the measures taken by organs and organizations in the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo, many Serbs and Montenegrins and citizens of other non-Albanian nationality are leaving Kosovo against their will, the first participant in today's debate, Batric Jovanovic, said. A large number of the people emigrating are those whose forefathers arrived in Kosovo and Metohia as early as the 7th century. This fact must be particularly distressing to any genuine patriot and is an unprecedented blemish on the SFRY and especially for us Yugoslav Communists.

Thus, albeit at a slower pace than before, the program for an ethnically pure Kosovo is being realized and this is just the first phase in the creation of a Greater Albania, the dream of Enver Hoxha and his followers in our country. The forceful change of the ethnic map of an integral part of Yugoslavia is a terrible blow to international relations in our country and no less to our world reputation because our country has always been taken as an example of a just solution to relations between nations in multinational state communities.

The realization of the program for an ethnically pure Kosovo also has its international dimension. It represents without a doubt an extremely dangerous threat to the territorial integrity and sovereignty of the SFRY and thereby also to peace and security in this part of Europe and the entire European Continent and beyond.

The essential reasons for the inconsistency in the implementation of the conclusions of the assembly and other organs and organizations in Kosovo must be sought, according to Jovanovic, in the major differences which exist among us, above all among us Yugoslav Communists, in our evaluation of the causes and consequences of the activities of the separatist movement in the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo.

Among the reasons influencing emigration, Jovanovic cited the fact that the many injustices committed against Serbs and Montenegrins in the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo by Albanian chauvinists and separatists since the midsixties have still not been put right.

The sale agreements on the transfer of property from Serbs and Montenegrins which were concluded under pressure have still not been annulled, though it was expected that the Kosovo Assembly would do this in a legal act.

Various national considerations are still in force, he said, which are applied when people are being employed, registering for higher education, conducting elections for responsible duties in all spheres of social life and work, and there are self-managing acts which give credit for knowledge of two languages even when this is unnecessary. It is not clear why the Constitutional Court of Kosovo has not annulled all such decrees as unconstitutional and illegal in one single act.

Reparations have still not been made for the damage caused to citizens of Serbian and Montenegrin nationality by Albanian separatists and chauvinists 3 and 1/2 years ago, and nor have those Serbian and Montenegrin Communists and Communists of other non-Albanian nationality who bravely resisted the anti-Yugoslav and chauvinistic policies of the earlier Kosovo leaderships and raised their voice against injustice yet been rehabilitated. On the other hand, those most responsible for the state of affairs which has led to the worsening of intranational relations and the emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins have scarcely had to bear at all the appropriate political or other consequences. However, we have shown unnecessary severity toward hundreds of young people simply because they are imbued with the ideology of Enver Hoxha or are members of illegal branches of the AWP, and I am convinced that this is counterproductive.

Almost all the Serbo-Croatian portions of inscriptions in the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo, apart from those on state government offices, are written in Latin script even though Cyrillic is the national script of Serbs and Montenegrins and the SFRY Constitution guarantees complete freedom in the use of national languages and alphabets.

In addition, there are catastrophic delays in taking some very important political and legal measures with the aim of removing all the causes of emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins and citizens of other non-Albanian nationalities.

Now has a complete program been worked out for the return to Kosovo of those Serbs and Montenegrins who left under pressure and who would like to return, Jovanovic went on to say. It is an amazing fact that the competent organs in the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo, as the FEC report states, assess that it is not necessary to make any changes or amendments to either the provincial or republican laws even though it is quite clear that this is essential.

The SFRY Constitution, he continued, guarantees the equality of all nations and nationalities. It is a fact that this constitutional decree is only implemented consistently at the federal level, where real equality of the republics and provinces is achieved. In nationally mixed republics and provinces or municipalities, however, the equality of nations and nationalities is prescribed in doses and is proportional to the degree of the participation of the population of certain nations and nationalities in the overall population of the relevant sociopolitical community. It is clear that there can be no talk of real equality of nations and nationalities here, he said.

That is why the national structure of the relevant organs in all republics and provinces of mixed national composition, including Kosovo, should be modelled on the national structure of the organs in the federation.

Emphasizing that great efforts are being made in the struggle to improve the political-security situation in Kosovo and that the grassroots of society are increasingly prominent in this, Aslan Fazlija also cited some facts which point to a decline in emigration under pressure. Up to the middle of this year, according to details from the municipal commissions, 125 families with 400 members have emigrated from Kosovo, that is, 97 families and 294 members fewer than in the same period last year. The number of direct pressures and violations of rights has also been reduced, Fazlija said, noting however that the results in the struggle for preventing emigration are not comparable to the efforts invested and that the process has not been halted.

Among the successes of that struggle, Fazlija counted the return of 35 families with 95 members and 290 individuals, also in the first 6 months of this year. There are no barriers to the return of others who wish to as well, Fazlija stressed, noting however that the conditions of life and work in Kosovo are a limiting factor for the greater openness of the province and greater influx of people from other areas of the country. He also expressed the view that it is also here in part that the causes of emigration lie. I am sure that the pressure of the human factor for emigration will disappear, but that emigration from Kosovo will not cease. This is why we must speed up the resolution of the problems of the socioeconomic development of the province.

Fazlija also warned of the activity of Serbian nationalism and the spread of the sentiment that joint life in Kosovo is not possible, or rather that the Serbian populace cannot survive there. He also referred to the claims that the situation in Kosovo is still far from normal, in which individual cases are generalized.

He did not agree with the assertions in the FEC report and Denkov's address that land belonging to Serbs and Montenegrins is being purchased in an organized manner for enormous prices and with funds of unknown origin. This assessment does not exist in Kosovo, and the two cases in Pec have been disclosed and prevented, Fazlija said. He mentioned in this connection that there are many families which have 2, 3 or 4 workers abroad, amounting to 30,000 from the entire province. It is easy to acquire billions of dinars in this way, but this category of people cannot be lumped together with organized irredentists.

The problem of unemployment is today one of the most sensitive social problems in our country. It is particularly heightened in the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo, Zija Novobrdalija said.

The dynamic economic development of the province is the basis for the solution of the unemployment problem. In the existing conditions and with the existing economic structure, however, this is impossible to achieve. The slow and inconsistent resolution of these problems and other weaknesses has contributed to the constant increase in the number of unemployed persons in our province.

I do not mean to say that unemployment is the only reason for the departure of people. Irredentists and nationalists, particularly of Albanian nationality, maintain that the departure of Serbs and Montenegrins from Kosovo is exclusively motivated by the economic state of affairs. On the other hand, Serbian and Montenegrin nationalists say that this is not the exclusive reason or motive, but that the exclusive factor is pressure, and so forth. Neither is acceptable, because the economic reason is not exclusive and there is not pressure on everyone who leaves Kosovo, Novobrdalija said.

Referring to the comment made by Batric Jovanovic to the effect that national considerations are applied in employment, Novobrdalija said that there must be some kind of criterion.

Second, it is correct that prior to the counterrevolution a situation concerning bilingualism did exist in many acts of work organizations. Nationalists were trying to introduce bilingualism in many jobs where it was not necessary, and trilingualism in areas inhabited by Turks. The aim was to prevent the equal employment of other nations and nationalities in Kosovo. This was evaluated and condemned.

Kosovo is not alone in taking these criteria into consideration, Novobrdalija said. Other environments do this as well. Let us take for example our comrades in Macedonia, Bosnia-Hercegovina, Vojvodina, Croatia and other multinational environments. This principle is essential for the economic equality of the working people and citizens of the SFRY.

The LC is faced with a major task in the coming period because irredentism did not become active only 3 months or 3 years ago. Irredentists and nationalists of Albanian nationality began their activity 10-12 years ago, organizing themselves and mobilizing all their followers around them to act against our togetherness, brotherhood and unity, and against the integrity of the SFRY.

Since the process of emigration is continuing, workers and citizens are wondering if someone is committing acts of sabotage in this case. People are asking why the process has not been halted when it is clear that we are talking here about counterrevolutionary activity and an enemy that is determined to achieve its sinister goals at any price, Aleksandar Bugaric asked.

Today, here in the SFRY Assembly, the highest organ of power and social self-management in Yugoslavia, I as a delegate have the right to demand an answer to the question: How are we going to stop this disgraceful and shameful process where people are being forced to leave their homes?

People hold it against us that we have allowed anyone to do as he wants, that information is being withheld from workers and that often it does not reach the proper destination, and so forth. Workers are particularly angry about the inefficiency shown by certain appropriate organs. They stress that these organs are often arguing with each other about what comes under whose jurisdiction, they wash their hands of problems claiming that they are not within their purview. While appropriate organs are arguing, time goes by and innocent citizens continue to leave their homes.

Comrades, delegates from associated labor, and all other delegates, we cannot allow this to go on; We must put an end to it. This is what the working class of Yugoslavia expects us to do. This is why we have been elected to this chamber. We are held responsible by the working class for the fact that people are fleeing from Kosovo. We oursleves must demand resolutely that all possible legal measures be taken against thos who bring pressure upon people to move. It is we who should tell the FEC that the measures it has taken so far are not adequate and that it should intensify its activity in this sphere to the maximum with help from us all. It is the responsibility of the whole of of Yugoslavia to fight counterrevolution. This is something of which everybody should be aware.

The way in which the principle of proportional representation is being implemented has prompted people to question the equality of rights for members of a nation or nationality in their sociopolitical community and to wonder if these rights are available to them in proportion to their number, Dusan Zoric said.

Jobs vacated by Serbs, Montengrins, Muslims, and other non-Albanian workers are often filled by less qualified staff, even in those organizations of associated labor where the nature of the work demands highly qualified cadres.

Sinisa Petrovic expressed his view that action to halt the emigration is proceeding slowly, inconsistently, and in an opportune way. The number of officials in the judiciary who resigned of their own accord confirms that in this sphere we sometimes have cases of solidarity with the irredentist movement.

I endorse the report submitted by the FEC and the introductory speech by Comrade Denkov, concerning the issue under discussion, because they basically give the situation's real picture and are measured, which cannot be said for the whole text of the information submitted by the Constitutional Court of Yugoslavia or the statement given to TANJUG by Dr Grivcev, president of this court, and the debate speech by Comrade Spirovski at this session of the Federal Chamber, Surija Pupovci said.

Referring to the statement given recently to TANJUG by Basil Grivcev, president of the SFRY Constitutional Court, regarding the constitutional court's stand on the situation in Kosovo, Pupovci said the statement had a note of personal opinion in it. In the opinion of the Kosovo Constitutional Court Court, the information given by the SFRY Constitutional Court questions to provisions of the Constitution of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo which regulate the use of the Albanian and Serbo-Croatian languages and their scripts, and in area with a Turkish population the use of the Turkish language on an equal basis.

The above-mentioned provisions of the Kosovo Constitution and the law on implementing the qualify of languages and scripts in the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo ensures the equality of the languages and scripts of the nations and nationalities lviing in Kosovo. These provisions do not question the equality of the languages and scripts of members of other nations and nationalities and ethnic groups in Yugoslavia because these rights and liberties are guaranteed by Article 181 of the Constitution of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo.

In the view of the Constitutional Court of Kosovo, the proposal contained in the information submitted by the SFRY Constitutional Court to amend Articl 73 of the Obligation Law implies that all contracts, concluded in conditions and circumstance where the safety of people and property is threatened as a result of pressure and violence, should be considered null and void. Thos in the SFRY Constitutional Court must surely realize that the amendment should apply to the whole of the country and that a provision concerning only the Obligation Law in Kosovo could not be enacted.

The Kosovo Constitutional Court rightly thinks that assessing the way in which regulations and determined policy are being implemented does not come within the purview of the constitutional court. It also holds the view that prescribing the knowledge of two, or even three, languages as a special condition for getting a job is based on the Constitution and the law but that this condition only applies in cases where it serves the nature of certain jobs and for whose execution it is vital to know both Albanian and Serbo-Croatian or Turkish.

The question of the national flag of the Albanian nationality, Pupovci said, should not be overdramatized or simplified, as Dr Grivcev and some participants in today's debate have done. The question of the national flag was in fact, raised by the SFRV Constitutional Court despite the joint internal stand that the question of the flag should not be publicly raised. Since the above-mentioned court has set the issue in motion, and the debate today dwelt on it as well, allow me to say something on that score:

In connection with the use of the flag, Article 6 of the Constitution of the Socialist Autonomous Republic of Kosovo guarantees the right of members of all nations and nationalities to use their national flag. A law which regulates the conditions under which and the way in which the national flag of Kosovo can be used is being prepared.

In the view of the Kosovo Constitutional Court, contained in the information which I have already mentioned, "The issue of the freedom to use a national flag on an equal basis has been clearly determined by the stands asopted by the highest organs of the LCY, the Serbia and Kosovo and the Socialist Alliance during Comrade Tito's life. According to these stands, which are also inscribed in the new constitutions adopted in 1974, the appearances and contents of the flags of our nationalities are determined by the nationalities themselves and adopted as their symbols."

Allow me to digress. The feelings of progressive forces among Albanians are slightly hurt when others try to determine what their flag should look like. This should be taken into account both in political practice and political theory.

Pupovci then went on to quote documents adopted by the Socialist Alliance in March 1971 where it is stated, among other things, that the form and the appearance of the flag of a nationality should not be affected by the fact that the flag is identical with that used by another country as its official flag.

Speaking about the work of judicial organs in Kosovo, Pupovci said that despite comments with regard to their promptness and effectiveness, the evaluation presented in the FEC's report that the judicial organs in the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo have taken a series of measures and activities to prove their promptness and efficiency is valid. It is true that the subjective and objective weaknesses in Kosovo's judiciary are more pronounced than in the rest of the country, but despite these weaknesses the Kosovo judiciary has passed the test of determination and energy in struggle against the exponents of counterrevolutionary activity in Kosovo, and this has been assessed by the FEC.

Pupovci said that in the case of the criminal act of political crime 194 cases were reported in 1983 and 221 cases reported in the first 6 months of 1984 -- including 36 reports from persons who have emigrated from Kosovo. In the past year, 175 persons were charged, and 164 persons were charged in the first 6 months of this year. Within this figure 20 persons were charged with inciting national hatred, while 17 were charged in 1983, including those charged with the most immediate kind of pressure, such as the appropriation of land from Serb and Montenegrin owners.

It should be stressed that in the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo in the first 6 months of this year, 134 persons were charged with political crimes and sentences were passed in 132 cases. The average punishment was relatively high, which is essentially in keeping with the act carried out and its place and time. It is sometimes heard in discussion that 120 judges have left the courts in the past year and the allusion is to judges of Albanian nationality.

In the period April 1981 to September this year, in the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo 148 persons, and not 120 persons, have left the judicial organs. It should be borne in mind that of the 148 persons who are considered to have left the judicial organs in the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo in the said period, 21 judges left district courts but 5 of them transferred to other judicial organs.

Thus, it is not only judges of district and municipal courts who have left but also other officials in the judiciary, not only Albanian cadres and not simply because of collusion with the irredenta, but most often for better personal income, the acquisition of an apartment and better living conditions, apart from those who we relieved of their duties and who were forced to leave.

From April 1981 to May this year, 18 officials of the judiciary in the judicial organs of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo were relieved of their duties -- 11 for moral-political unsuitability and 7 for unprofessionalism or lack of involvement, and more than 15 workers from institutions for the execution of criminal sanctions, largely for moral-political reasons.

We should not at any cost allow the situation in Kosovo to be expressed or treated as the relationship between members of different nationalities, because counterrevolution is not the relationship of different nationalities, but class conflict relations and relations of forces which are attempting to thwart the further revolutionary progressive and democratic development of the country, said Dr Miodrag Trifunovic.

One question to which we will have to give an answer, and which we have not answered so far, is whether we have uncovered the enemy leadership which is acting from a position of Albanian nationalism and separation. I believe we have not, because it is still pulling the strings. We can see from the FEC's report that hostile groups, new and underground groups, are still being uncovered. I believe it is the duty of the competent organs to really take every measure to uncover that leadership and to hold it responsible before the law.

Jakim Spirovski, representative of the SFRY Constitutional Court, said he cannot agree with the assessment of delegate Aslan Fazlija that the information of the SFRY Constitutional Court "differs from the principles upon which the actions for preventing the emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins from Kosovo are based."

The SFRY Constitutional Court arrived at the conclusions contained in this report after a long period of work examining constitutionality and legality in Kosovo, and considered that the SFRY Assembly should be informed of this in keeping with Article 376 of the SFRY Constitution. At the proposal of President Stojan Bjelajac, delegates of the Federal Chamber agreed to adopt the text of the working conclusions on emigration from Kosovo.

It is stated in the conclusion that this Chamber of the SFRY Assembly adopts the report om implementation of the conclusions adopted by the Federal Chamber on the emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins under pressure from Kosovo, and that it is also adopts the information of the SFRY Constitutional Court concerning problems of constitutional-judicial protection in connection with the realization of equality of nations and nationalities in Kosovo.

The Federal Chamber's opinion is that the activity and efforts invested by subjective forces in Kosovo, in the SR of Serbia, and in the federation have yielded certain positive results in stabilizing the political and security situation in Kosovo, but that the process of emigration under pressure has not yet been halted.

The Federal Chamber appeals to all organs, organizations, and communities in Serbia and in Kosovo and to the organs of the federation to continue more resolutely and intensively to implement the conclusions adopted on this by the Federal Chamber, it is stated. In this context, the activity and cooperation of, and coordination between the federal, republican, and provincial organs to eliminate the causes of emigration, should be intensified.

It is also stated that the state of affairs in the judiciary continues to be unsatisfactory, which calls for more efficient work on solving the problems in these organs and for their cadre and material improvement.

The stand was also adopted that the Federal Chamber should discuss the initiatives proposed in the information submitted by the SFRY Constitutional Court and that within 3 months it should work out possible changes and amendments in the above-mentioned laws. The information concerning amendments in the Yugoslav criminal law should be discussed within the framework of all other initiatives to change this law and within a period of time which will be determined by the Federal Chamber.

In conclusion, the Federal Chamber calls upon all subjects in the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo which have been faced with problems to coordinate, without having to wait for decisions by the constitutional courts, their general documents with the constitutional provisions concerning the equality of working people and citizens in the sphere of employment, university entrance, schools, election to the appropriate organs of power, etc.

Delegates agreed that within 3 months appropriate organs should submit to the SFRY Assembly their proposed measures and actions to be implemented in line with these conclusions.

The Federal Chamber has again postponed the adoption of the systematic law on determining and distributing gross income and receipts and on determining and distributing income. The Federal Chamber intended to adopt this law at its session yesterday but the work was postponed until today since in the meantime numerous amendments to the proposed legal document had been submitted.

FOR RECOVERY, POLAND MUST 'DISPERSE SKEPTICISM'

LD112127 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1608 GMT 11 Oct 84

[Text] Warsaw, Oct 11 (TANJUG) -- Until work on the job is intensified and workers start taking a far greater initiative, the recovery of the Polish economy will not be possible, it is assessed in Warsaw. The assessment, as noted, is based on the view that the existing economic system in Poland does not stimulate work. Jobs are offered at every step but production continues to drop.

The fact that the Polish worker works effectively only 27 hours a week on the average creates great problems for the Polish economy. All attempts to introduce discipline at work have proved futile. Workers, for instance, continue to queue outside shops during working hours. A person averaging four hours of work a day is considered exceptionally industrious in Poland, as set out.

The situation in the agriculture is a special story. The main problem is that the higher yields have not significantly improved the poor market supply and that the goods produced are irrationally used.

The majority of the Poles are, however, aware that, due to the sharp economic decline, the necessary changes cannot be made in a couple of years although a headway has been recorded in some economic branches. Furthermore, a part of the population, vividly remembering the past when the expectations of the Poles were betrayed, still does not believe that the leadership actually wants economic and social reforms.

The remaining scepticism has to be dispersed and new mechanisms introduced if Poles are to start working more and better, it is set out.

SUNDIC ON EGYPTIAN-JORDANIAN RECONCILIATION

LD101945 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 10 Oct 84

[Text] We now deal with the new realignment in the Arab world. Mubarak's visit to Amman is the first step on the road to Egypt's complete reconciliation with the moderate Arab regimes, our foreign political commentator, Milika Sundic, stresses:

Mubarak's visit to Jordan signifies a new realignment in the Arab world, which will assume its proper shape in the immediate future. Since Camp David and the outbreak of the Iran-Iraq armed conflict this is Cairo's third successive attempt to regain influence among Arab countries while paying strict attention to the need to avoid any fresh complication in the Middle East.

After the normalization of diplomatic relations between Egypt and Jordan, Mubarak's trip to Amman does not surprise anyone, just as no one will be surprised if a meeting between Mubarak and Iraqi President Saddam Husayn takes place in the very near future. Bearing in mind all the complexities of the situation in the Middle East, Egyptian-Jordanian reconciliation could pave the way to a different rallying together of the Arabs from the Maghreb to the Arab-Persian Gulf [as heard] and strengthen their position with regard to Israel and the United States. We are referring to what are known as the moderate Arab regimes which see the new realignments as a way out of the years of the Middle East crisis and are, at the same time, determined to assume responsibility for the fate of peace in that part of the world.

It goes without saying that like all the earlier greater or lesser Arab realignments this last one, which is just coming into sight, will not take place without clashes and conflicts with those Arab countries which, like Syria and Libya, belong to the so-called radical wing in the Arab world. Syria has already charged Jordan and Egypt with trying to create a new pro-American alliance based on the Camp David agreements and that, with Yasir 'Arafat's full approval, they are striving to subordinate the PLO's interests to their own aims.

While both Egypt and Jordan favor the convening of an international conference on the Middle East under the aegis of the United Nations -- an attitude which is very close to this summer's Soviet proposal -- Syria remains firm in its attitude that any Arab rallying together on the basis of any form of acceptance of the Camp David agreement would be reactionary and dangerous. These are, undoubtedly, heavy charges which will not be easy to rebut if Syrian suspicions are proved right by the Jordanian-Egyptian reconciliation or if any form of link is found to exist between Shimon Peres' visit to Washington and Mubarak's visit to Jordan on the basis of U.S. efforts to eliminate the PLO as a partner in settling the complex Middle East crisis. It is, however, true to say regarding the PLO and its lack of unity that Syria also bears some of the responsibility for the present state of affairs.

Apart from the report that Mubarak and King Husayn of Jordan agreed on everything they discussed, it is not yet known what role was allocated to the PLO in their talks. However, it would be erroneous to think that this was the only aim of Mubarak's visit to Amman. Amman seems to be just the first stop on the way to other Arab capitals, above all Baghdad. It could even be said that nothing stands in the way of reconciliation between Baghdad and Cairo, and when this happens it will influence the situation in the Gulf. In other words, further developments in that part of the world are leading to the consolidation of Iraq's position in its conflict with Iran.

Although even the moderate Arab regimes have dissociated themselves from Jordan's decision to establish diplomatic relations with Egypt, King Husayn's step has been received by many of them with relief and indicates that today or tomorrow they themselves may follow suit. On the other hand it is certain that Israel and the United States will try to find some fresh room for themselves in the Jordanian-Egyptian reconcilation, but this does not mean that Jordan and Cairo are ready to subordinate their vital interests either to Washington or to Tel Aviv.

MAMULA RECEIVES FRENCH DEFENSE MINISTER HERNU

LD112113 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1143 GMT 11 Oct 84

[Text] Belgrade, 11 Oct (TANJUG) -- French Minister of Defense Charles Hernu who is paying paying an official and friendly visit to our country and its Armed Forces at the head of a military delegation, today called on the Federal Secretariat for National Defense and had talks with his host Admiral of the Fleet Branko Mamula, federal secretary for national defense. In cordial and friendly talks between Minister Hernu and Adm Mamula, an exchange of views was held on further promoting relations and cooperation between the Armed Forces of the SFRY and France.

The talks were attended by Colonel General Veljko Kadijevic, assistant federal secretary for national defense; Lieutant Colonel Generals Djuro Vrbavac, Svetislav Popovic, and Anton Tus; Rear Admiral Milan Nikolic; and Major General Bogdan Rencelj.

Jacques Dupuy, French ambassador in Yugoslavia, and Lieutant Colonel Bernard Bandan, the military, naval, and Air Force attache, also attended the talks.

Minister of Defense Charles Hernu, together with members of his delegation, today visited the Josip Broz Tito Memorial Center where he laid a wreath on President Tito's grave and signed the memorial's visitors book.

MAMULA RECEIVES BRITISH CHIEF OF NAVAL STAFF

LD102328 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1930 GMT 10 Oct 84

[Text] Belgrade, 10 Oct (TANJUG) -- Admiral of the Fleet Branko Mamula, federal secretary of national defense, had a meeting in the Federal Secretariat for National Defense today with Admiral Sir John Fieldhouse, chief of Naval Staff and first sea lord, who is visiting our country at the invitation of our Navy.

The talks between Adm Mamula and the visitor from friendly Great Britain took place in a cordial and friendly atmosphere. They were attended by Vice Admiral Sveto Letica; Rear Admiral Dragoljub Bocinov; and Major General Rencelj. The talks were also attended by Kenneth Scott, British ambassador to the SFRY and by Colonel John Smith, military attache.

During the day, Adm Fieldhouse had a meeting and talks with his host Vice Adm Sveto Letica. Adm Sir John Fieldhouse, chief of Naval Staff, and the members of the British delegation also paid a visit today to the Josip Broz Tito Memorial Center, where he placed flowers on President Tito's grave and signed the memorial's visitors book.

During his stay in our country Adm Fieldhouse will visit a number of Navy units and establishments.

BASIC LC ORGANIZATIONS 'STILL ASLEEP' IN CAKOVEC

LD111038 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0121 GMT 11 Oct 84

[Text] Cakovec, 11 Oct (TANJUG) -- Only 130 out of a total of 224 basic organizations of the Cakovec municipal LC organization have sent reports to the Cakovec Municipal LC Committee on discussions on the draft conclusions of the 13th session of the LCY Central Committee. This shows, according to statements at a session of the Cakovec Municipal LC Committee Presidium, that a number of the basic organizations are still "asleep."

Attention was also directed toward the lack of interest on the rank and file's part and the absence of self-criticism in a number of basic organizations, which it was stressed, are trying to blame their shortcomings on someone else.

It was also noted that some basic party organizations have not held a meeting for a whole year and, when they have met, they have tended to criticize others. The responsibility for inactivity is also borne by the secretaries of the basic organizations. According to Dragica Zagrabec, president of the Cakovec Municipal LC Committee, the members of the presidium and the municipal committee are not involved fully enough in the work of the basic organizations. Tasks cannot be carried out by merely attending meetings, but primarily by giving active help to the basic organizations and participating in their work.

According to Stjepan Zlatarek, secretary of the LC Conference of the Community of Varazdin Municipalities, members of LC organs should be far better prepared when taking part in discussions in the basic organizations, so as to be able to speak on an equal footing in any discussion on problems of a particular working or living environment. They should also have a broader insight into the municipality's problems, which are frequently raised and discussed at party meetings.

According to Miljenko Zorko, secretary of the Cakovec Municipal LC Committee, members are also obligated to react more quickly to individual concrete issues and observations and suggestions because, in Cakovec Municipality, the discussion on the draft conclusions of the 13th session of the LCY Central Committee is also underway in other sociopolitical organizations and local communities and among workers in the organizations of associated labor.

The questions discussed by them, for instance, include illegal ways of getting rich without working, failed investments in Cakovec Municipality, illegal price increases, material problems in primary and secondary education, educational workers' wages, and so forth. The presidium decided that the Cakovec Municipal LC Committee should hold a session shortly to discuss these and other questions within the framework of the discussion on the attitudes of the 13th session of the LCY Central Committee.

DRAGOSAVAC ON LC CRITICISM, RELIGIOUS ACTIVITIES

LD051248 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1732 GMT 4 Oct 84

[Text] Zagreb, 4 Oct (TANJUG) -- Criticism and dialogue have gained in intensity in the LC and in society since the 13th LCY Central Committee session. They should be promoted and their quality improved. The successful development of socialism, self-management, and socialist democracy is vitally important for the LC and this also presupposes quality criticism, which is not an educational problem alone, but also an integral part of creative work.

This assessment was made tonight by Dr Dusan Dragosavac, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, while addressing the aktiv of the town of Zagreb. He stressed that conclusions should be improved and given more consistency through discussion, but that it is much more important to activate the LC not only by means of what was started in the conclusions but also by means of the party program and to do this in such a way that every Communist should be better able to do his work not only in his own workplace but also in relation to the LCY as a whole.

Commenting on the economic and political situation in the country, Dragosavac said that the crisis is an economic one, but that there are also elements of a political crisis both internationally and ideologically. The worst happens, however, if the LC organizations and their leaderships are not capable of exerting a more decisive influence on the existing situation. This is what deepens the crises most of all, Dragosavac stressed. He considers that this state of affairs in the LC should be overcome speedily so that it can achieve the necessary level of effectiveness.

Speaking about the problems created both in the internal and external fields by heavy foreign debt, Dragosavac described as incorrect the demands of those who asked that we should pay back our debts as quickly as possible and then "live in peace." This is not what the dilemma is about, because making use of credit is a normal practice.

Confusion in this connection could be used as an alibi by those who raise credit under conditions in which it should not be raised, particularly when it is to be poorly invested. It could lessen the responsibility of certain leaders who erected various "monuments", Dragosavac stressed.

After speaking about the assault by destructive anticommunist criticism of communism in the country, as well as about the weaknesses displayed by some people, even some in the LC, in open struggle with the champions of such trends in the country, Dragosavac also commented on the recently held religious events in Croatia, saying that the clericalists are exploiting even such opportunities in an attempt to achieve a partnership in politics.

In Jasenovac, Dragosavac said, believers behaved properly, and the majority of priests correctly. Dragosavac then went on:

"There were individuals who did not behave in the same way. The question which poses itself is: What is meant by the slogan 'We do not forget, but we forgive'? Who is being forgiven? We do not forgive fascism, the Ustashe, the Cetniks, nor do we forget them. And if there is anyone who wants to identify these with the people, with the Croats and the Serbs, then that is another question and again an unacceptable one. Revolutions which were as humane as ours are rare, but we cannot forgive war criminals on account of humanism."

At Marija Bistrica, Dragosavac said, believers behaved well and the same can be said for the majority of priests who were keen to see all this take place within a religious framework and who adhered to this. "The cardinals, however, exploited the religious event for politics. Panegyrics in honor of Stepinac are a violation of human dignity. The clericalists do not do this for the sake of the past, but for the sake of today and the future. The pope's message, the speeches by Koenig and Kuharic, and Bishop Koksa's press conference were well-planned and synchronized. The pope stressed Stepinac's merits twice, with reference to 1939 and to preparations for the celebration. Koenig and Kuharic put Stepinac, the supreme priest of the Ustasha Army, on a pedestal, Koenig by 'happening' to remember their friendship when they were students, and Kuharic 'on behalf of the church'," Dragosavac stressed.

He went on to stress that all this was synchronized to coincide with the activity of right-wing forces in the world. What manifested itself during the preparations for the Eucharistic congress and the celebration of it in Zagreb and Marija Bistrica was the synchronized clericalistic activity of the Vatican and the leadership of the Catholic Church in Croatia, Dragosavac said in conclusion.

Speaks on Responsibility

AU102138 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 8 Oct 84 p 6

[R. Arsenic report]

[Excerpts] Zagreb, 7 Oct -- Dusan Dragosavac, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, devoted the major part of his speech at the Zagreb political aktiv recently to the LC activities broached in the conclusions of the 13th session of the LCY Central Committee, and he also referred at length to the current manifestations of the church and of clericalism.

Dragosavac dwelt in particular on the question of responsibility: "When one comes to a work organization and talks with working people, these rightly reject the slogan that we are all responsible for everything.

"They regularly say: 'I have to answer if I do not work well in my job; or if I am in a workers council, or a delegate, I am responsible for the work of these organs to which I belong. But I cannot bear responsibility for the fault of the economic policy at the level of the republic, the province, and the federation, if I have no influence on it, just as I had no influence on loans and investments.'"

Mentioning that a kind of opposition is being created in our country which, with the aid of foreign pressure, strives to win legitimacy, Dragosavac said: "This is a so-called 'liberal' opposition which advocates a multiparty system. It incites ideopolitical pluralism in the LC. It is not the basic cause of this pluralism. Its material foundation is state capital which at this moment is strongly manifested at the level of the republics and provinces, but also elsewhere.... A kind of quasidemocratically motivated opportunism in Yugoslav society as well as in the LC keeps watch that the protagonists of such activities in our country are not harmed. A climate is being created within which it is risky in the present circumstances to openly oppose some aggressive groups who ultimately work from antisocialist positions. A certain disorientation in the field of ideological consciousness in the LC has the effect that even a correct ideological and political orientation toward an energetic struggle against anti-communist activities is being labeled bureaucratic manipulation and neo-Stalinism by some people, and a concession to capitalism by others...."

MOJSOV ADDRESSES MACEDONIAN NATIONAL DAY RALLY

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[Excerpts] Skopje, 11 Oct (TANJUG) -- Today the day of the Macedonian people's uprising, 11 October, was marked with festivities throughout Macedonia. The main celebration was held at the village of Gorno Vranovci near Titov Veles, where the decisions of the first session of the Anti-Fascist Council of National Liberation of Macedonia (ASNOM) were made reality 40 years ago. A mass meeting of people from all over Macedonia, which was held on the occasion, was addressed by Lazar Mojsov, member of the SFRY Presidency, who spoke about the Macedonian people's uprising day and the 40th anniversary of ASNOM's first session.

The Macedonian people, Mojsov said, did not stand alone in the historic struggle for liberation from the occupiers -- German, Bulgarian and Italian -- but was firmly allied with the nationalities with which it had lived together for centuries and was inseparably linked by struggle with all the peoples of the SFRY. It had allies in the working class, in all the nations and nationalities of the SFRY and in the Yugoslav Communist Party, and in the fire of revolution it not only won its national freedom -- which the men of rebirth, rebels of Goce Delcev, men of Ilinden and all the progressive people had fought for and dreamt about -- but it also created a new Ilinden on 2 August 1944 when it proclaimed the creation of a federated Macedonian state in new Federal Yugoslavia, which also opened the new bright prospect for social relations and the building of socialism.

In the decisive battles for the liberation of the whole territory of Macedonia, when the final operations for the liberation of the SFRY were also starting, the National Liberation Army of Macedonia had 66,000 fighters organized into three corps and at the end of the war it had 110,000 fighters or, if territorial units are included, 150,000. Mojsov said that considering the number of inhabitants of Macedonia at the time this represented a supreme achievement of the armed people in its liberation struggle.

Our society, Mojsov went on, armed with all past experiences and results today is at an historic crossroads because it faces a series of difficulties in the field of economic and social life and development of socialist self-management. We have stood at such crossroads before during the past 40 years since the victory of the revolution. In 1948 we rejected diktat and withstood pressures and blockade and preserved our free orientation toward developing socialism in our own way and toward relations based on equality in a world divided into blocs. In 1950 we handed factories over to the workers to manage and later again we had to go for a sharp settling of accounts with attempts at restoring the bourgeoisie and with counterrevolutionary nationalism and other opponents of our own road and our system of sociopolitical and economic relations

In exacerbated and very unfavorable conditions in the world, when a mighty arms race is in progress and the struggle to preserve world peace goes against the tide of the cold war and when the position of developing countries has dramatically worsened because of the unjust sysem of international economic and fianancial relations in the world, we must overcome the accumulated economic difficulties and internal contradictions in order to safeguard the further building of society on the basis of self-management and full equality of our nations and nationalities.

This time again, Mojsov said, as whenever we have had to face new dilemmas the LC stands at the head of this struggle as the leading ideological and political force of our society and our revolution. By following the interests of the working class and of all of our nations and nationalities, the LC, in its role as vanguard, has never allowed itself to become a dogmatic sect. The LC follows this principle today, when within its ranks the 2 million members conduct a critical debate on the state of society and on the LC's role and practices, firmly resolved to eliminate all inconsistencies and irregularities from our road, overcome the consequences of the mistake which we have made and ensure not only a way out of the present difficulties but also the further growth of our society.

Today the LC faces a fresh start. It should again mobilize and lead all the country's progressive forces in the struggle to resolve new contradictions and effectively carry out the tasks set out in the Long-Term Program of Economic Stabilization. This is why we do not need any passive observers or any of those who spread apathy and doubt by wailing when confronted by our present difficulties. We need to unite all constructive forces and strive together along those lines of action which are of the greatest importance at this moment in history. It is necessary, Lazar Mojsov emphasized, to carry out our key tasks, which include finding a way out of economic stagnation, reviving production, eliminating everything negative that has accumulated in various spheres of social life, increasing our concern for employment and persistently and ceaselessly strugging against inflation. Along these lines of activity we should adopt urgent measures and should take more effective decisions on their implementation at all levels. We should no longer wait and keep postponing the steps and solutions which are indispensable if we are to spur the economy toward a speedier way out of the present difficulties.

Despite all the shortcomings which we have allowed to develop, despite our great desire to emerge from our difficulties more speedily, Lazar Mojsov said at the people's rally in the village of Gorno Vranovci, the first positive signals and examples are also appearing and they oblige us to be even more consistent in carrying out the tasks which we have set for ourselves.

This year our economy is achieving new positive results after several years of stagnation. Industrial production is up and the agricultural results this autumn are good. The revival of production is accompanied by significant results in the country's balance of payments and foreign exchange balance. This has been the second successive year with a positive balance of payments. We have met our obligations to foreign countries on time and are increasing the country's foreign exchange reserves. Our market is better and better supplied and the ratio between goods and money more balanced.

The essential factor in efforts to overcome the existing difficulties and in the struggle to carry out the economic stabilization tasks, Lazar Mojsov said, is the constant consolidation of our unity, the strengthening of all those ideological, political, and economic factors which bind us more and more strongly together, and the elimination of everything that divides us. The need for a greater degree of togetherness is becoming more and more dominant. We needed brotherhood, unity, and togetherness during the war and relied on them in our fight to freedom. In this historic period, this support and guarantee of our achievements are even more necessary.

By adopting new measures and adapting important individual spheres of our economic system, we shall give even greater encouragement to these first positive developments in the economy, and thus eliminate the sources of much of our isolationism, regionalism, and many of our wrong and irrational decisions. It is also necessary to improve the functioning of our political system and its institutions and mechanisms in the direction of the further and more consistent development of the system of socialist self-management. We have to roll up our sleeves again, said Mojsov, we must all be mobilized, every one of us at his workpost and in his sociopolitical organization in order to be able in harmony, unity, and by staying together, to resolve the major tasks of our time and more rapidly eliminate the present difficulties. More than once, Presidency member lazar Mojsov said at the end, we have proved that with the LC at its head, the Macedonian nation and nationality, together with all the Yugoslav nations and nationalities and our working class and all our working people, do not shrink from sacrifice and effort when they have to surmount obstacles on the road to strengthening our self-managing society and our fraternal federal community based on equality.

The people's rally in the village of Gorno Vranovci was attended, apart from working people, citizens, and young people from Titov Veles, Skopje, and other Macedonian towns by Lazar Kolisevski and leaders of the sociopolitical organizations, the Macedonian Assembly and the Macedonian Executive Council. The day of the Macedonian people's uprising was marked throughout the republic with numerous manifestations and labor victories.

BRIEFS

AMBASSADORIAL CHANGES -- Belgrade -- Radovan Vlajkovic, vice president of the SFRY Presidency, has received Ljubisa Jeremic, newly appointed SFRY ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the Oriental Republic of Uruguay, prior to the latter's departure to take up his post. [Text] [Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 21 Sep 84 p 6 AU] Belgrade -- Radiovan Vlajkovic, vice president of the SFRY Presidency, has received Samuilo Protic, newly appointed SFRY ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the Republic of Ecuador, prior to the latter's departure to take up his post. [Text] [Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 22-23 Sep 84 p 7 AU] Belgrade -- Veselin Djuranovic, president of the SFRY Presidency, received Dusan Grubor, newly appointed ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the SFRY to the Republic of Mali, prior to his departure for the new post. [Text] [Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 28 Sep 84 p 6 AU]